The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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Contents

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

A Better Outlook in China 181
Cartoons on China 182
Some Reflections on Anarchism . . . 182
Mr. Quay's Prospects 183
Mr. Bryan's Program 184
One Way to Prevent Hard Times . . 184
Did the American Government Break Faith with the Filipinos? . . . 186
The Shirt-Waist Man 187
New Japanese Minister to the United States 188
The Alabama Election 188
Topics in Brief 188

LETTERS AND ART:

Guy de Maupassant's Literary Novitiate 189
Literary Tastes of the New King and Queen of Italy 189
A Native Drama in the Philippines . 190
Freytag's Advice to Young Writers . 190
Mr. Henley's Holocaust of British Authors 191
Educational Progress of Cuba . . . 192
Notes 192

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Possibilities of Tropical Agriculture . 193
Need of Caution in Child-Study . . . 193
A Voyage through the Whirlpool Rapids 194
A Shouting Phonograph 194
How We Grow 195
Use of the Cerebellum 195
Insects that Sting Trees 196
Serum Treatment of Alcoholism . . . 196
Science Brevities 196

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

The "Democratic Christians" and the Vatican 197
Rivalry of Religions in Japan . . . 197
Presbyterian Creed Revision in France 198
A Church with a Roof-Garden . . . 198
Famous Roman Catholic Astronomers . 198
Chinese Anti-Christian Cartoons . . . 199
Dr. De Costa on "The Chained Bible" 199
Jerusalem at the Close of the Century . 200
Religious Notes 200

FOREIGN TOPICS:

Some Apologists for China 201
A Constitutional Weakness of the Germans 202
Canadian Annexation and the Transvaal 202
The Population of France and the French Language 202
The New German-American Commercial Agreement 203
Where is the Chinese Fleet? 203
The Engineering Problem in Great Britain 204

MISCELLANEOUS:

Foreign Possibilities of American Commerce 205
Personals 206
More or Less Pungent 207
Current Events 208
Chess 210

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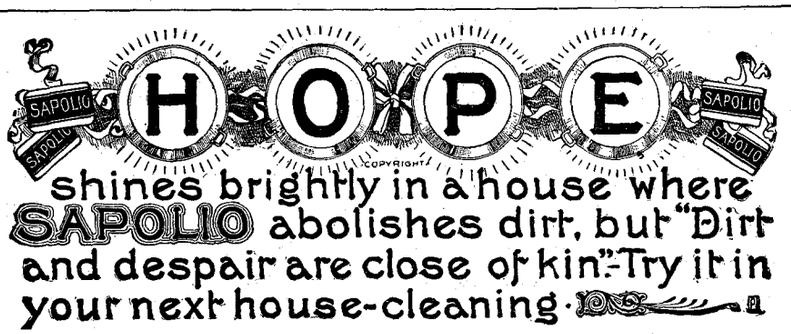

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FIELD MARSHAL VON WALDERSEE,
Appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces.

The despatches from the ministers in Peking to their governments last week revealed the fact, as the New York *Times* observes, that "the Chinese Government has clearly been lying to the envoys, telling them that their governments desired them to leave Peking under Chinese escort, which the ministers refused to do, and which they unite in saying would be wholly unsafe. There could hardly have been any motive for this trick except the wish to get the ministers out of the capital, and, in case of their murder, which was only too certain, to put the responsibility on the escort." The ministers call upon the governments for a relief force large enough to escort out of Peking the 800 or more foreigners there and 3,000 native Christians. This call, in the opinion of many papers, makes it necessary that the relief force shall continue its march to Peking, no matter what peace proposals China may offer, and rescue the foreigners and native Christians, and perhaps occupy the city until a recurrence of the present troubles is provided against. Li Hung Chang is reported as saying, in an interview, that the Chinese will resist an advance on the imperial city by every means in their power.

The advance thus far has been made by a force of about 16,000 men, but it is reported that the allies expect to have reinforcements that will enable them to go on this week fully 50,000 strong, operating from Yang-Tsun as an advanced base. The greater part of the allied force is composed of Russians and Japanese, with a small but growing number of American, British, French, and German troops. In the course of the next two months, there will be about 6,000 American soldiers in China. The Chinese appear to be demoralized by the vigorous advance of the allies, and the Chicago *Record* observes that "unless the Chinese army greatly exceeds its hitherto reported strength, it is reasonable to expect the allies to make a hurried forward movement for the purpose of keeping the enemy 'on the run.' Such a policy might so astonish and frighten the Chinese as to render it impossible for them to make another stand of any consequence. It is to be hoped that there will be no delay, but also it is highly desirable that there shall be no rash advances into traps."

Altho each separate component of the allied army is acting under its own leader, the leaders have thus far been in harmonious cooperation. Germany, however, is sending a field-marshal, Count von Waldersee, to China, and the various governments, including the United States, have accepted him as commander-in-chief of the allied army. The London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* reports that it is believed there that "he will be rather the president of a council of generals than an autocratic leader." Count von Waldersee is now in Germany, and can not reach the front for several weeks.

Prince Tuan, leader of the Boxers, has gained control of the Government in Peking, according to an interview that the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger's* China correspondent had last week with Li Hung Chang, who said that Tuan is "administering the Government in the name of the Emperor." "This," remarks the Chicago *Evening Post*, "accounts for the duplicity and paralysis of the imperial authorities. The powers are now dealing with the army and its bitter anti-foreign leaders, at whose head is Prince Tuan. The Emperor expects to be held blameless if the concert prevails, but he takes care to give no offense to the anti-foreign crusaders. That will probably be the state of affairs revealed to the world when Peking is occupied." What the powers are to do when Peking is at last taken is becoming an important

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problem. It sees to be pretty generally agreed that the present Government can not be allowed to continue under the conditions that have made the present situation possible; but what other arrangement would bring better results? *The Deseret News*, Salt Lake, suggests:

"Perhaps the best solution of the problem would be to free all the provincial governors from their allegiance to the central government, and make them sovereigns in their respective provinces. China would then be broken up into eighteen independent states, each of which would be of respectable size as to area and population, altho not formidable as an enemy. . . . Each of these could be governed by men acceptable to the Western powers, and the regeneration of the country might be undertaken along natural lines of progress, as the people in the various states are prepared for it. China thus divided could not become a menace to the world. There could be no common Chinese army, or navy, any more than a combined European war force. There would always be separate interests, and while some provinces might suffer periodically from anti-foreign outbreaks, others would find it to their interest to maintain the status established. The arrangement, if practicable, would present numerous and obvious advantages."

Taking No Prisoners.—"This sounds inhuman, but the humanitarians who held up their hands in horror over the story of the slaughter of dervishes at Omdurman are now face to face with the same desperate conditions. The Chinese religious fanatic, like the dervish, is dangerous as long as he is alive. When wounded or dying they continue to stab and kill as long as they have power to move. Attempts to lend surgical aid to disabled dervishes cost the lives of many would-be rescuers. Rather than leave the wounded fanatics to continue fighting from the rear, many of them were put out of their misery.

"The Chinese believes that Christians pluck out the eyes of their victims and practise shocking barbarities upon women and children, so when the fanatics about Tien-Tsin were unable to get their families out of the way in time they struck off their heads rather than leave them to the indignities which the public placards and Chinese newspapers describe. To-day the armies of Christian Europe and America are confronted with new conditions. They have shuddered at the barbarous wars of ancient Rome, Greece, and Persia, when a surrender meant passive submission to slaughter. The Chinese can surrender in blocks of a million and eat up the provisions of their enemies if the rules of civilized warfare are followed. Such tactics would exhaust all the resources of the foreigners to merely feed and guard prisoners. Perhaps when we have had more experience in fighting an inexhaustible population of fanatical people, we shall have more charity for our barbarous ancestors."—*The Detroit Tribune.*

"The 'yellow peril' lies in the economic and not in the military expansion of China. There is not the remotest danger of a renewed Tatar invasion of Europe, and would not be were the Chinese and Mongols armed to the teeth and able to shoot as straight as the Boers,—and disposed to be aggressive, which they are not. . . . . .

"The so-called yellow danger is, therefore, wholly economic, and is founded upon the great industrial capacity of the Chinese, their untold numbers, their extremely low standard of living, and their persistent and ingenious application. As handworkers merely they are no slight industrial rivals. But place labor-saving machinery in their hands, they could doubtless undersell the world. Here is the only 'yellow peril' known to reason, and the Western nations have been doing and are now doing all they can to develop it."—*The Springfield Republican.*

HOW TO GET THE POWERS TO PEKING.
Let somebody circulate a rumor that gold has been discovered there.—The Chicago News.
TO THE GREAT GOLD DISCOVERIES IN PEKIN !!!
GOLFING IN THE ORIENT.
CHINA
Isn't the ball rather large?
The Minneapolis Tribune.
PEACE
CHINA
AFRICA
BOER
DOVE OF PEACE—I don't see just where on earth I am to make a nest this year.
The San Francisco Chronicle.

CARTOONS ON CHINA.

SOME REFLECTIONS ON ANARCHISM.

THE fact that the assassin of King Humbert was a member of an anarchist group in Paterson, N. J., and the belief that a plot against all the sovereigns of Europe was planned there have led several papers to ask whether such conspiracies shall go unpunished in this country. Many of the papers, too, take occasion to remark upon the unwisdom, even from an anarchistic standpoint, of selecting a ruler like Humbert for death, while so many worse ones go free. Indeed, observes the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, the assassins of eminent men "seem to choose those who are among the best, the most humane, and sympathetic with the lowly and the unfortunate. In this country Lincoln and Garfield personally were the last men who would naturally be chosen for assassination. Neither was in any sense overbearing, autocratic, or oppressive toward either individuals or classes. The Czar Alexander II. had abolished serfdom in Russia and was profoundly interested in softening the autocratic system he had inherited. President Carnot of France was a public-spirited, enlightened, and magnanimous ruler, and King Humbert of Italy, just killed by an assassin, was at heart a philanthropist. The vile wretches who killed these men are reversions toward savagery and beasthood." The Baltimore *American* says, in a similar vein: "Anarchy may pretend to have the highest and purest motives, it may proclaim itself the champion of liberty and the foe of oppression; but it is to be judged by its deeds. In the face of these it has accomplished only cowardly assassination, is a tyrannical rule in itself, and it has yet to point out one single instance where it has benefited the human race or advanced that individual liberty of which it so loudly raves." So, too, thinks the Chicago *Tribune*, which remarks:

"A rational being would understand the utter folly of trying to kill a system by killing an individual. The assassination of a king does not change the government or alter the condition of things. The anarchists might kill every ruler of every nation in the world, and yet the same form of government would remain in each case and new rulers would be in the places of the old. They might exterminate every royal family and every officeholder in the world, and yet new rulers would arise at once by virtue of brute strength or superior intellect, and would dominate things

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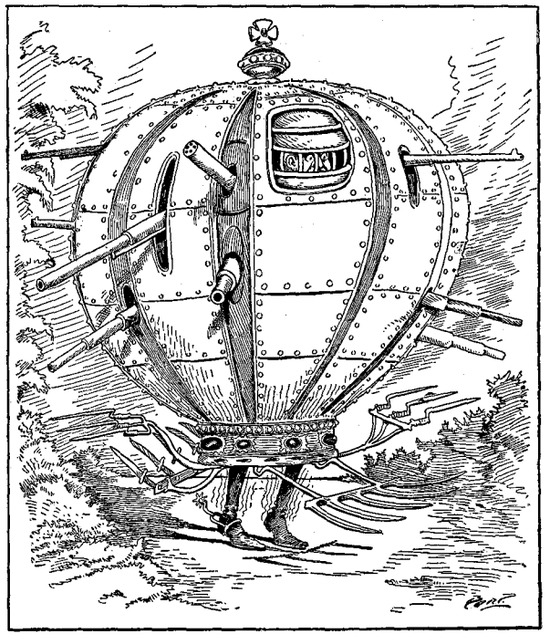
as before. Every herd of wild animals has its master among its own ranks. There is no such thing as permanent anarchy—a perpetual rulerless state—except in the silly and vitiated imaginations of the fools who call themselves anarchists. The thing is impossible and even unthinkable to any mind that takes in the whole subject, and not merely an isolated corner of it."

The Philadelphia *Record* and several other papers point out that the assassins of President Carnot, Premier Canovas, the Empress Elizabeth of Austria, and King Humbert were all Italians, and, it adds, "this fact would seem to indicate that political and social conditions in Italy are exceptionally favorable to the development of anarchistic frenzy." Scarcely a newspaper, in fact, dismisses the subject without a more or less extended



THE SAFETY CROWN.

The only hope for people in the King business.—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

reference to the sad condition of the peasantry of Italy, where some of the workers suffer peculiar and distressing diseases because they can not afford salt, which is heavily taxed.

An anarchist view of King Humbert's assassination may be seen in the following comment from *Free Society*, an anarchist paper published in San Francisco:

"The press has just announced the assassination of King Humbert of Italy, by a man named Angelo Bresci, said to be an anarchist. Thereupon the usual howl is set up that anarchists are public enemies, whose main aim is to spread abroad a gospel of blood and destruction. It is passing strange that crimes by rulers are always condoned, while crimes against rulers are denounced as the height of infamy. The crowned fiend of Germany bids his soldiers to kill without mercy, and take no prisoners; and civilization looks on, with scarcely a mark of disapproval. These are only Chinamen. All through the South men are hung, shot, tortured, and burned at the stake on the flimsiest pretexts; and the dastardly murderers invariably escape unpunished. These are only negroes. In Pennsylvania, and elsewhere in this free land, unarmed men, marching in peaceful procession on the public highway, are shot down like dogs by the hirelings of capital; and their death remains unavenged. These are only workingmen. But when the bullet or dagger strikes down one solitary man who sits on a throne, a parasite whose hands are red with the blood of his fellow men, whose coffers are filled with the wealth wrung from the exploited and starving wage-workers, all the world cries out in horror. For he is a king. . . . . .

"Do I therefore applaud the act of the assassin? By no means.

"The shedding of human blood, tho at times to be justified or excused, is never a fit cause for exultation. Nor is the spirit of revenge an element of the anarchist philosophy. Our mission is not to incite to violent acts, but to wage an eternal warfare against the crime-producing and misery-breeding conditions of the day. When the down-trod proletarian, filled with a deep sense of the myriad wrongs inflicted on himself, his dear ones and his kind, strikes a blow of vengeance against the representatives of the system which has transformed men into beasts, we do not rejoice—nor condemn. We simply explain. Would you put an end to the assassination of rulers? Then end the conditions which make men miserable; end the wrongs which provoke men to resistance; cease to outrage flesh and blood as human and as sensitive as that of kings.

"There were assassins before the anarchist propaganda was born. Even in our own day, only in a minority of cases has the hand raised against a monarch been that of an anarchist. Were the name of anarchy, and the social philosophy which it respresents, to be blotted out of human memory, kings would sit no more securely on their thrones. Force begets force; and the oppressors of mankind will never want relentless enemies. . . . . .

"While there are kings, there will be king-haters and king-slayers. The only complete cure is to cease from exploiting the people."

MR. QUAY'S PROSPECTS.

THE power of Matthew Stanley Quay in Pennsylvania politics is broken, according to the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.). *The Press* prints returns from more than three fourths of the districts in the State, and finds that the number of pro-Quay Republicans in the next State Legislature has been cut down to 52 from 82 in the last, while the anti-Quay Republicans increase from 33 to 62. The Democrats will number 64, as against 63 in the last Legislature. Mr. Quay, therefore, who failed of reelection to the United States Senate in the last legislature, will at least have no better prospects in the next one. Says *The Press:* "The reelection of Matthew Stanley Quay to the United States Senate is an impossibility. Nor can he elect any other man whom he may choose to represent him. The next Senator from Pennsylvania will go to Washington to look after the interests of the State, and not in Quay's private interests and those of a few corporations that furnish campaign funds for Mr. Quay's exclusive benefit." The Philadelphia *Times* (Ind.) calls on Mr. Quay to withdraw from the Senatorial contest and end "this open and flagrant crucifixion" that "has disturbed the Republican Party of the State from center to circumference"; and, it adds, "only one in hopeless senility or bent on tragic political suicide would persist in such a contest." The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) fears that "Quayism" may still rule the Republican organization in Pennsylvania after Mr. Quay himself has been deposed, and the only effect be that some other leader of the Quay type may take his place. Of Mr. Quay, *The Ledger* says:

"Great and powerful political leaders like Mr. Quay are few, because intellectual abilities such as his are denied to the many. His is the master-mind which dominates the conduct of his followers, all whom are bound to him by the cohesiveness of the spoils which he has for years been able to dispense to them. The President of the United States has placed at his disposal all the Federal offices in and from this State; the governor of the Commonwealth has given him the state offices to parcel out among his subservient henchmen at his will and pleasure, and the mayor of the city has used the municipal patronage and the power of his office favorably to the great leader. Until the present aggressive revolt against Quayism was inaugurated, Mr. Quay had at his disposition the so-called patronage of the nation, the State, the counties, the cities, towns, and hamlets of Pennsylvania. Every Republican who wanted office or had achieved office, from governor to constable, became his henchman. So powerful did he become that he was eventually able to confer upon a follower the great office of Senator of the United States. Mr. Quay has been for many years as absolute a ruler of the government of the executive and legislative offices of this State as the Czar has been of the government of Russia. . . . . .

"Having relegated Mr. Quay to private life, the people should now consign Quayism and the predatory leaders who stand for it to innocuous obscurity."

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MR. BRYAN'S PROGRAM.

THE issue of expansion or imperialism, as one chooses to call it, seems to have been made somewhat more sharp and clear by Mr. Bryan's declaration of policy in his speech of acceptance last week in Indianapolis. He said:

"If elected, I shall convene Congress in extraordinary session as soon as I am inaugurated, and recommend an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose, first to establish a stable form of government in the Philippine Islands, just as we are now establishing a stable form of government in the island of Cuba; second, to give independence to the Filipinos, just as we have promised to give independence to the Cubans; third to protect the Filipinos from outside interference while they work out their destiny, just as we have protected the republics of Central and South America, and are, by the Monroe Doctrine, pledged to protect Cuba."

This plan, the Hartford *Times* (Ind Dem.) believes, "would undoubtedly end the fighting in the Philippines at once, and, if sincerely and wisely carried out, might still make the majority of the Filipinos friendly to us." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) says that by this declaration of policy "the issue is reduced to the lowest terms to which it can be brought in a presidential contest. This personal pledge is a masterly stroke by Mr. Bryan, and is as well calculated as any single act could be to draw to his support the opposition to the present policy. It is a pledge of earnestness and of the purpose to act. It is also a distinct challenge to the Republicans to be more candid with the people regarding their own program and, by attacking Mr. Bryan's declared purpose, to give the great issue of the contest the attention it deserves." The Detroit *News* (Ind.) remarks that "Mr. Bryan is more fortunate than Mr. McKinley in two respects at least. Mr. Bryan has a Philippine policy, and he is not afraid to enunciate it. Whether it is better or worse than Mr. McKinley's policy we have no means of knowing, for Mr. McKinley has never permitted the public to know what his Philippine policy is. Vague references to duty and destiny and to the humiliation of hauling down the flag can not be construed as a policy."

Senator Hoar (Rep.), one of the foremost champions of the anti-expansionist cause, calls Mr. Bryan's plans, however, "the idlest and most ridiculous nonsense," and goes on to say:

"He knows he could not expect either house of Congress to do this thing until the people of the Philippine Islands have abandoned their opposition and have reestablished an orderly government under our protection.

"He knows that if there should be a Democratic majority in the House of Representatives equal to his wildest hopes, and if the Republican majority in the Senate should be reduced or wiped out altogether, so that there will be a tie—which is, I suppose, beyond his most sanguine expectations—there are still earnest and pledged imperialists enough in the Democratic Party to prevent any such action.

"No, the anti-imperialism of Mr. Bryan and that of his party is but a mask—it is a mask to cover the things they have had most at heart from the begining, it is a mask to cover their purpose to establish the free coinage of silver, a mask to cover their purpose to bring in free trade, a mask to cover their purpose to overthrow the banking system, a mask to cover an attack upon the Supreme Court, and a purpose to reorganize it if they can get the opportunity."

The Republican press are very caustic in their comment. The New York *Sun* (Rep.), the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), and many other papers predict that Mr. Bryan's words will encourage the Filipinos to renewed resistance, and will cost many Tagal and American lives. The Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) says: "Hours ago, no doubt, part of Mr. Bryan's Indianapolis speech was on its way to the Tagalog junta at Hongkong, and to Aguinaldo. It will cost American soldiers their lives in all probability. It will make the sending of urgently needed reinforcements to General Chaffee in China more difficult. We do not believe it has brought Mr. Bryan any nearer the White House." The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) wonders what Mr. Bryan would do if Congress or the Filipinos should prove refractory; and the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) says:

"The first step which Mr. Bryan would take in the Philippines, then, would be to 'establish a stable form of government.' It must at once occur to every one that this is precisely what the present Administration is trying to accomplish. The necessary preliminary to the execution of this task is to restore order in the islands. The authority of the United States must be placed on a stable basis before any form of government can be given to the Philippines. It is difficult, therefore, to see how Mr. Bryan, if confronted with the practical problem of carrying out his first pledge, could proceed otherwise than President McKinley has proceeded.

"Mr. Bryan's second step would be to give independence to the Filipinos. But he has previously argued that these people are not fit for American citizenship. They can not, he declares with the Democratic platform, become American citizens without endangering our civilization. If this is true, it must be equally true that they can not immediately be given independence without endangering their own civilization. If the Filipinos are not fit for American citizenship, they are also unfit for independent self-government. Under these conditions, the declaration of the Republican platform to secure to the Filipinos 'the largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties' seems far safer, wiser, and more statesmanlike than an immediate and unconditional pledge of independence."

ONE WAY TO PREVENT HARD TIMES.

JAY GOULD, it has been said, used to consider the price of iron a financial barometer by which he forecast the prices of other commodities. When the price of iron went up, he expected to see other prices go up; and when iron went down, he expected the rest of the market to follow, and it is said that he rarely found this method of forecasting prices to fail. The present downward course of the price of iron, therefore (it has fallen from $25 a ton to $17.50 in nine months) will be watched with considerable interest to see if it is the forerunner of a general depression of prices. Thus far, altho the decline in iron has now been in progress for the greater part of a year, it has not been accompanied by any notable decline in the prices of other staple products.

George H. Hull, who has been in the iron business for years, and is now president of the American Pig-Iron Storage Warrant Company, has come to the conclusion, after considerable investigation, that it is the high price of iron that causes the subsequent low price, and, indeed, that it causes all the other low prices that make an industrial depression, or "hard times." His theory (as told by him in *The Engineering Magazine*, for August) is, in a word, that a very high price for iron destroys the profit in all the many businesses where iron is used, so that the builders and manufacturers limit or stop production, workingmen are thrown out of employment, and the "hard times" begin. To illustrate, he says:

"In the little community in which I reside, there were twenty-three houses built in 1899, all of which were contracted for before the advance in prices. This kept the workers employed all the year. A large number of residences were planned for 1900, but when the bids for these came in, it was found that a residence which would have cost $100,000 in 1899 would cost $160,000 in 1900. The result has been that as bids have come in the projected buildings have been given up; and, as the houses contracted for at low prices have been completed, the workmen have departed. If this be an isolated instance and these workmen are finding employment elsewhere, then it signifies little. But if this be typical of what has been taking place throughout the country and they are not finding other employment, then we have already made several months' progress toward industrial depression."

Not only building operations, but almost every other branch of

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modern industry, depends more or less upon the price of iron. Says Mr. Hull:

"Iron is acknowledged to be the foundation on which the modern industrial system rests. If that system is disturbed, it is most natural to look to the foundation for the cause of the disturbance. If one would appreciate how thoroughly the entire industrial system depends upon iron, let him imagine what the world would be to-day without it—what it would be if we depended upon wood, stone, copper, and tin for our implements of agriculture, tools, machinery, vehicles of transportation on land and sea, the vast network of rails on the surface, and the pipes which carry water, gas, etc., under the surface. What proportion of these could have existed without it? It matters little what its price is, provided that price is stable. The industries of a nation depend upon the actions of an aggregation of individuals. When the individual considers an expenditure for a permanent improvement, and finds that improvement will cost 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. more than it would have done a year before, or is likely to do a year later, he acts, and that action is almost invariably a postponement of that improvement.

"This, in a nutshell, is the reason that industrial depressions follow an abnormal advance."

Not content with the plausibility of his theory, Mr. Hull has ransacked history to see what relation the price of pig-iron has held to hard times in the past seventy-five years; and from the American Almanac he has compiled the following table, showing that high prices for pig-iron have always been followed by industrial depressions in the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Germany, the principal iron-using countries of the world. Here is the table:

PRICES OF SCOTCH PIG-IRON IN NEW YORK.

	Lowest.	Highest	Year.	
Low, High	**35**	**75**	1825	114 per cent. advance.
Depression	50	70	**1826**	
	50	55	1827	
	50	55	1828	
	40	55	1829	
	40	50	1830	
	40	47.50	1831	
	40	47.50	1832	
	37.50	47.50	1833	
Low	**37.50**	48	1834	
	38	42.50	1835	
High	38	**62.50**	1836	
Depression	40	**70**	**1837**	86 per cent. advance.
	37.50	55	1838	
	37.50	45	1839	
	32.50	40	1840	
	32	37.50	1841	
	23 50	35	1842	
Low	**22.50**	32	1843	
	30	35	1844	
High	30	**52.50**	1845	133 per cent. advance.
	35	42.50	1846	
Depression	30	42.50	**1847**	
	25	37.50	1848	
	22.50	27.50	1849	
	21	24	1850	
	19	25	1851	
Low	**19**	31	1852	
	28.50	38	1853	
High	32	**42 50**	1854	
	26.50	37	1855	123 per cent. advance.
	29	37	1856	
Depression	28	37.50	**1857**	
	22	27	1858	
	22	31.50	1859	
	20.50	27	1860	
Low	**20**	24.50	1861	
	21	33	1862	
	32.50	45	1863	
High	43	**80**	1864	300 per cent. advance.
	40	55	1865	(Depreciated currency.)
	42	55	1866	
Depression	38	49	**1867**	
	35	45.75	1868	
	34.50	45	1869	
	31	37	1870	
Low	**30**	39	1871	
High	33.50	**61**	1872	103 per cent. advance.
Depression	37	52	**1873**	
	33	45	1874	
	29	41	1875	
	27.50	34	1876	
	25	28	1877	
	21.50	26.50	1878	
Low	**19**	30.50	1879	
High	21	**35**	1880	84 per cent. advance.
	22	26	1881	
Depression	23	26.50	**1882**	

Many will ask why this table does not include the panic of 1893. Mr. Hull explains that the 1893 storm was not an "industrial depression," which is a long-lived calamity, but merely a "panic," from which the country had recovered by 1895. We have had no real industrial depression, according to his view, since 1882.

Since hard times, then, are caused by advances in the price of iron, the remedy for hard times would be some method for controlling the price. This might be done by carrying a large supply of iron on hand, so that when the price showed an upward tendency, the reserve stock would come upon the market and keep the price normal. "Thus, of lumber," says Mr. Hull, "two or three years' stock is always carried, and brick, stone and coal can always be adequately and quickly supplied by simply increasing the workers in brick-yards, stone-quarries, and coal-mines. But of iron we have carried for the last ten years less than twenty-three days' production, and it takes a year to build a furnace. Consequently, in each period of revival in the industries of the world, iron consumers became alarmed through fear that there would not be enough to supply all demands; each buyer made an effort to contract for sufficient to supply his needs, and this being impossible to accomplish prices advanced rapidly until they reached 80 to 100 per cent. above cost." He goes on:

The only possible way to bring iron under proper control is to accumulate, in each of the iron-producing countries of the world, a stock of pig-iron equal to several months' production. It will not suffice to do this in one country only. The demand from the others would carry its price up with theirs. Each country must accumulate an adequate reserve stock of its own. If this be done during the next few years, there will be no more periods of boom and no more periods of industrial depression, except such short temporary interruptions as may come from financial panics; in time, they, too, may be understood and prevented.

"If the manufacturers of building materials would, at this juncture, voluntarily and promptly, put down prices to within 10 per cent. of normal figures, which is as low, also, as they should ever have gone, even in periods of most marked depression, it would revive a large number of the building enterprises which are now postponed or abandoned, and a prolonged industrial depression might even at this late date be averted. If, on the other hand, prices are held up, until sales are forced by the accumulation of excessive stocks made at high cost, then heavy losses and failures will occur, confidence will be lost, and no amount of reduction will revive the postponed enterprises, until the iron-producing nations have passed through just such another industrial depression as has heretofore followed each abnormal advance in the price of iron."

Mr. Hull predicts a rosy future for the manufacturing nations when the erratic price of iron shall no more upset prosperity every few years. He concludes:

"There is a wonderful future for the iron business the day these violent fluctuations in its price are ended. The annual consumption of iron in the United States is growing with a cumulative force. Fifty years ago it was 100 pounds per capita, two years ago 300 pounds, and last year 400 pounds per capita. Within twenty-five years it should be 1,000 pounds. Not one twentieth of the inhabitants of the earth are comfortably housed, fed, and clothed. The world is not finished. There are whole continents to be developed. There is plenty for all to do. Let every one work who will. It requires a certain number of workers to produce the daily necessities of the people. Every additional producer put to work adds to wealth. When the price of iron is under control, the manufacturing nations will make such regular and uninterrupted progress as will astonish the world.

"Iron is the most valuable gift nature ever bestowed upon a nation. The owners of the great iron properties have an opportunity of untold wealth within their grasp. They may, by wise action, change a business which in the past has been attended by one or two years of profit, followed by seven or eight years of loss, to a business of uninterrupted profit.

"The act which puts an end to seasons of industrial depression will inaugurate an era of unexampled prosperity to the iron-producing nations of the world."

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DID THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT BREAK FAITH WITH THE FILIPINOS?

THE government of the United States, through its representatives both at home and in the Philippines, has more than once denied the charge that any promise of the independence of the islands was made to Aguinaldo and his compatriots as the price of cooperation with the Americans in their war against Spain. Mr. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, an English barrister, is the author of a book entitled "The Filipino Martyrs: or, A Story of the Crime of February 4, 1899," in which he speaks as an eye-witness of what took place at that time in the Philippines. According to Mr. Sheridan, not only did Generals Merritt and Otis refuse to fulfil the promises made by Admiral Dewey to Aguinaldo, but the Americans provoked and began the war with the Filipinos on the night of February 4, 1899.

The fact that Admiral Dewey had no men to land and seize Manila made it highly necessary for him, says Mr. Sheridan, to take Aguinaldo to that city "to secure the cooperation of the natives. While in Hongkong, the Admiral sent two of his captains ashore in citizens' clothing to communicate with the Filipino Junta and to ask that Aguinaldo might go to the Philippines. The Junta, thinking these officers might be Spanish spies, refused to talk with them, but sent two of its members, Señors Sandico and Alejundrius, to see Admiral Dewey on his flagship.

What took place at the conference is described by Mr. A. H. Meyers in his pamphlet "American Transgressions in the Philippines." Mr. Sheridan quotes Mr. Meyers as follows:

"I am informed that Dewey said to them that he wanted Aguinaldo and the other Filipinos to go with him to the Philippine Islands to induce the natives to rise in rebellion against the Spaniards and cooperate with the American forces to fight Spain. The Filipino representatives stated at the time that they had no arms, and Admiral Dewey replied that the American Government would furnish them with all the arms and ammunition they would require. The question was then asked, 'What will be our reward?' and Dewey replied, 'I have no authority; but there is no doubt, if you cooperate with and assist us by fighting the common enemy, that you will be granted your freedom the same as the Cubans will be.'"

Aguinaldo then being in Singapore, United States Consul Pratt was asked to have him proceed to Hongkong. He did so, and for doing it, Mr. Sheridan says, the American Government dismissed him in order to make a scapegoat of some one for its own vacillation. Mr. Pratt told Mr. Sheridan afterward that he lost his office for doing as he was commanded.

But for the assistance of the Filipinos, Mr. Sheridan thinks that the Americans would have had a terrible job in taking Manila and the islands from the Spaniards. He gives a number of instances to show that Dewey expected the Washington Government to grant the natives all he had led them to expect. Dewey saluted the Filipino flag time and again, and permitted Aguinaldo to capture and hold seaport towns. When General Merritt arrived, there was then little more need of the service of the Filipinos. They had finished their dangerous work, and General Merritt refused to receive Aguinaldo or to take any notice of him. General Otis treated him in a similar manner.

General Merritt, moreover, we are told, was guilty of a wanton and wholly unnecessary sacrifice of life in taking Manila. The capture of that city is characterized as one of the most disgraceful farces in the history of war. There was a complete understanding between the American and Spanish officers that each army was to fire a few volleys into the air, the Spaniards were to run up a white flag on Fort St. Antonio and the Americans were to march into the city. But the necessary orders were not given to the right wing of the American army, or were miscarried, and this wing, including the men of the Astor Battery, armed only with revolvers, was pushed forward with the order to charge, and soon found itself mixed up in actual warfare. The American officers, for the sake of promotion and glory, decided that some of their men must be killed, and news was sent to the United States of a great battle. Whereas the Americans should have taken the city without the loss of a man.

Mr. Sheridan charges that General Otis and his officers induced the press of Manila to provoke frequent alarms among the American soldiers and to excite them against the Filipinos. This campaign of excitement and alarm was deliberately planned. In regard to the beginning of hostilities on the night of February 4, 1899, Mr. Sheridan says:

"It was well known to the residents of Manila, and admitted by the Americans, that the first shot was fired by them [the Americans], with the result that large numbers of men, women, and children were killed. The Americans in forty-eight hours slaughtered more people than the Spaniards did in two centuries."

From one of the semi-official Manila journals, the following is taken:

"On the same date, the 4th, the American reenforcements arrived. No extraordinary or sudden movement of American troops occurred at the time of the outbreak, which clearly indicated that all the foreign forces occupied positions previously assigned to them. On the strength of the American word, General Ricarte, commander-in-chief around Manila, and Colonel S. Miguel, commanding the Mariquina and San Juan regiments, were at Malolos, attending a conference with the president, all of which is well known to Mr. —— (an Englishman)."

This Englishman was Mr. Sheridan himself, who was at Malolos on February 4, and was received by Aguinaldo in his official residence. The latter had a cabinet and council meeting with his generals. "He told me," says the author, "that he considered the suggested form of independence before referred to, and that he and his colleagues were satisfied with it." This form of independence was a proposition made by some one that the Philippines should be governed somewhat as Canada is governed.

"We returned from Malolos at 6 P.M.," Mr. Sheridan continues; "we left there all of Aguinaldo's principal generals and supporters. This I can state absolutely, because most of them we saw shortly before our return." He and his party that evening attended a circus close under the Filipino lines near Manila, and while there learned that the American army was under arms. He was much astonished to hear this, as he knew beyond doubt that the Filipinos intended no attack. He says that there were a large number of American soldiers under the circus tent, and that during the performance a soldier rushed in and shouted, "Prepare, the rebels are upon us!" This alarm created a panic, especially among the soldiers, who rushed out in great confusion. The manager of the circus went out and returned saying it was a false alarm and the circus went on; but soon Mr. Sheridan heard volley firing and bullets whistling through the tent, and knew some serious action had commenced. The fact that the Filipinos were very short of ammunition, and chiefly on this account had to retire, is cited as strong proof that they were not expecting a battle.

Despite Mr. Sheridan's severe criticisms of the Americans, he pays high tribute to the courage of the American soldier on the battlefield, saying that it made an Englishman proud to feel that these raw volunteers belonged to his race.

A pamphlet dated "Toronto, June, 1900, and signed "For the Central Filipino Committee, G. Apacible," contains a strong plea for peace with independence for the Philippines, offering to "pay back to the United States the twenty million dollars paid by them to Spain," and to "grant to the United States whatever space is reasonably necessary for coaling stations outside of our established cities." The pamphlet says of the relations between the Filipinos and the American troops:

"From the outset our country took sides with the United

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States in the war with Spain, and we marched proudly with your sons as comrades in arms, as soldiers in the same cause, to victory. At all times during that war, and for months afterward, the civil, military, and naval authorities of the United States caused us to hope for independence. Papers and pamphlets advocating this ideal were published in Manila under the protection of the United States authorities: with their consent the revolutionary army had been conquering the Spanish positions and establishing in them provincial governments dependent on that of the Philippine republic. America was then a great republic, releasing the Cubans and the Filipinos from the iron grasp of an imperial government and conducting them to emancipation and freedom; and our people hailed the Stars and Stripes as an emblem of freedom, as the token of liberty for the living and the badge of honor for the patriots dead. With renewed energy, with proud alacrity, with fearless determination they pressed on, side by side with your noble sons, to the end. What reward did we get? Did the expected freedom come to us? No! As a requital for our sacrifices and as a reward for our loyalty, subjugation is offered to us instead of freedom. We may have a colonial government of the United States, administered in a foreign language, instead of the colonial government of Spain, which, at least, was administered in a language already known to us and which we have made ours. We are to have a colonial government which will deny us the citizenship of its nation. In spite of their imperialistic tendencies, the Spanish government never went so far as to deny us citizenship!"

THE SHIRT-WAIST MAN.

THE movement that seems to be gaining ground among men in the large cities to discard the coat and vest during hot days, and to appear on the street and in the restaurants in "shirt-waist" style has given the newspapers a notable hot-weather topic. The argument for the custom is, in brief: If the women can appear in shirt-waist rig, why not the men? Some of them, at any rate, are appearing in the new array, and the restaurateurs and theater managers are facing the situation with considerable anxiety and signs of wavering resolution. While the new reform is struggling for its life, and the shirt-waist man is being welcomed in some localities and, in others, refused food and drink, it is interesting to note how the press regard the innovation. The Birmingham (Ala.) *News* (Dem.) thinks that the subject "would seem to demand serious consideration," but most papers seem to treat it in a light and whimsical maner. Thus the Boston *Globe* (Ind.) remarks:

THE LATEST IN DRESS REFORM.
Mr. Jones on his Way to Work.
—*The Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Once Woman took a hint from Man,
And at the same time took his shirt;
If now he takes a hint from her
And take her shirt-waist, too, who's hurt?

Shall he be shamed? Shall Woman show
More courage and more sense than he?
Since her shirt doesn't, why should his,
Uncovered, shock propriety?

Shall Woman now monopolize
The comfort that a shirt confers
On humid, hot humanity
When it is worn as she wears hers?

Why should he swelter on, nor dare
To dream that he's for dinner dressed
Until his shirt is all but hid
From sight beneath a coat and vest?

Must he still like a mummy swathe
Himself to suit Convention's rule.
While Woman—in the shirt she took
From him—contrives to keep so cool?

'Twas thus one mortal queried till
A roasting day, and then he ran
The gantlet of the guyers as
The bold, unblushing shirt-waist man!

In spite of this and other equally strong arguments, however, most of the press regard the new rig with more or less disfavor. The editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial-Tribune* (Rep.), for example, finds that "comfort can be secured, but not beauty of contour," and the Richmond *Times* (Ind. Dem.) agrees that "one who has been scantily endowed with symmetry appears at a disadvantage." The Albany *Evening Journal* (Rep.) recognizes this difficulty, and suggests pajamas for summer street attire. It says:

"While the male shirt-waist is all right for young men and thin men it will not do for middle-aged, old men, and stout men. No man with a side elevation like a Bartlett pear is going to shed his coat and amble about in public with his structural shortcomings all on exhibition.

"A man with a 36-inch chest and a 28-inch waist may hail the shirt-waist with joy, but a man who requires 48 inches of tape to girdle his manly amidships section and can surround his chest with 40 inches is not going to be in any haste to discard his coat and buckle on a yellow leather equator. He prefers the discomfort of a little extra heat to the attention which his appearance would attract.

"No shirt-waist movement can be an entire success without the cooperation of the man who carries weight, and the attempt might just as well be given up now unless some compromise is to be made.

"Pajamas appear to offer a common ground upon which all may meet on terms of reasonable equality. You can hang pajamas on a pair of tongs without disfiguring the tongs, and at the same time there is that in their lines that softens and hides the bulbousness of the excessively stout.

"A young man with the lines of Apollo Belvedere might offhand declare for the shirt-waist in preference to pajamas, but when he stops and reflects how lonesome he would feel in a crowd, if he is a sensible young man, he will be disposed to cast his lot with the great majority and go in for the airy and esthetic pajamas.

"No belts, no buttons, no collars (to speak of), no cuffs; just strings and stripes, freedom and coolness. Welcome the pajamas."

The Reading (Pa.) *Telegram* (Dem.), hints that the airy shirt waist of the fair sex is not so comfortable as it looks. It observes:

"It is tickling femininity all to pieces to think that man, superior man, is actually contemplating a change in his wearing apparel that will plunge him deep into the vortex of that awful struggle of keeping the belt line trim, taut, and unsagging. Doesn't he know when he is well off? they are whispering. Doesn't he know that for ages dress-reformers have lectured and talked and reasoned and scolded to make women abandon the baleful and uncomfortable suspension of clothing from the waist? Doesn't he know that, after all is said, a thin and cool shirt, an unlined coat of summer material, and pantaloons fastened up with orderly suspenders make the ideal summer costume for real comfort, decency, and health and that woman's way, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, is but a surface imitation of those desirable points?

"Does he think that women are as comfortable as they look in their shirt-waists? Red-hot pincers would not lead them to confess what pulling and tightening and stiffening and worrying are necessary to the perfect set of that loose and airy upper garment. Most women are comfortable only when they know that their lines are perfect according to fashionable standards. Breathlessness, backache, prods of whalebones and metal strips; pressure of leather and of stiffened cords, all are covered over with a

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smile if the outer look is all right. Doesn't he know that women aim primarily at looking cool, not feeling cool? Doesn't he know that a shirt-waist will crawl up his back and hang over at the sides and pull every which way all around with every motion, if the most rigid methods are not employed to overcome its perversity? Doesn't he know—but he evidently does not or he would not seek a change. He thinks he is a suffering being, but let him take these tried and true lines to heart on the shirt-waist question, that it is better to bear the ills we have than fly to those we know not of."

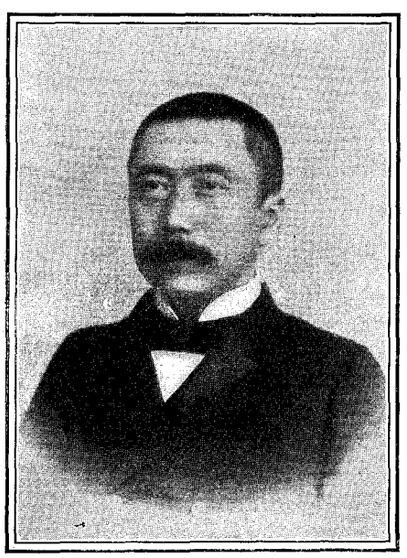
The Haberdasher, a journal devoted to the problems of men's attire, argues strenuously against the new style of garb on the ground that it is a violation of art and an encouragement to sinners. It declares:

"Advising or sanctioning the abandonment of the coat is to give countenance to one of the worst of all bad American habits. To preserve the esthetic and artistic in dress one must leave the units of our outer attire undisturbed. To separate them is to leave a man half-dressed.

"The man in his shirt-sleeves is always the common and vulgar man. You'll find his kind leaning against the public bars, expectorating in public conveyances, and smoking in forbidden places. We may not discard the coat and preserve the rules of propriety and estheticism in dress. There can be no comparison between the dress of man and woman. A woman's shirt-waist is merely a form of bodice, and it is an integral part of the outer dress of woman. A man's shirt is a distinctive garment and is not part of his oversuit.

"Aside from these objections we have the more serious one of appearance. It can not be 'becomingly' carried out. There are not ten men in every thousand so built that they can go without suspenders. And unless the suspenders are to be banished there is no use in talking about abandoning the coat. In no decent society, decent company, or properly conducted hotels or theaters would a man be permitted to appear without his coat. The coatless man must always be what he has always been, a common, vulgar, undisciplined being, who puts personal ideas of comfort above the ideas of seemly conventionality."

New Japanese Minister to the United States.—Kogoro Takahira, the new minister from Japan, returns to this country with added rank after having served as Japanese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in Tokyo for a year. This is his third mission to this country: twice he was attached to the Japanese legation in Washington, and later was in the Japan consular service in New York. During his brief stop in Honolulu on his way across the Pacific, according to a report in the New York *Tribune*, he "made inquiry into the labor troubles in the islands with the Japanese plantation laborers, and the status and condition of the laborers since the admission of the Territory to the Union and the abolition of contract labor. He met a deputation of Japanese merchants, who presented to him a memorial on the subject of the losses sustained by them through the burning of Chinatown to check the spread of the plague. This memorial the Minister will present to the Administration in Washington."



KOGORO TAKAHIRA.

The Alabama Election.—The most important feature of the State election in Alabama last week was the victory for the limitation of the suffrage. This issue was practically the only one prominent in the campaign, and little or no fight was made against it, the Democrats winning by about 75,000 plurality and electing William J. Sanford, their candidate for governor, and almost a unamimous Democratic legislature. This victory, says the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.), "means the early assembling of a constitutional convention that will put Alabama in line with its sister States of Mississippi, Louisiana, and the two Carolinas by getting rid of the bulk of its negro vote." The last Alabama legislature voted for such a convention, but Governor Johnston called the legislature together again and induced it to rescind its action. This time, however, it is believed that the plan will go through.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM J. SANFORD.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WHAT the despatches from China want is not so much a censor as a certifier.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE insurrection in the Philippines is so nearly ended that it is not safe to take any more troops away from the islands.—*The Detroit News.*

LORD ROBERTS has an excellent location at Pretoria to direct operations, since the enemy is in all directions from that point.—*The Pittsburg Despatch.*

CONSIDERING the prominent part it played four years ago, our old friend the Mexican dollar is a little slow about getting into the game.—*The Chicago Record.*

SHOULD HAVE SAID "BEARDED."—The wheat raised on Mr. Bryan's Nebraska farm has been inadvertently referred to by a Western poet as "golden."—*The Baltimore News.*

RICHARD CROKER is quite dramatic as a life-saver; but if he is really anxious to shine in that rôle let him reduce the price of ice this hot weather.—*The Boston Transcript.*

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY shaves himself. Who blacks his boots we are not told, but several persons in the country are suspected of having a desire to perform that service.—*The Chicago Record.*

BEFORE the protection of the Constitution is placed around Porto Rico and the Philippines it might be well to extend it over North Carolina, Louisiana, and a few other States.—*The Chicago Record.*

THE man who tries to read the news from China aloud to his interested family will find it advantageous to follow Mark Twain's plan and call Tien-Tsin, for instance, Jacksonville.—*The Boston Globe.*

TWO more Filipino generals have been captured. Now our boys are working to some purpose. Let them capture the Filipino generals and there will be nothing of the rebel army left.—*The Chicago Times-Herald.*

THE NEXT QUESTION.—"Our coffers," exclaimed the treasurer of the campaign, "are exhausted!" The boss was seemingly undismayed. "How about our coughers?" he asked, wittily, turning to the chief Fat Fryer.—*The Detroit Journal.*

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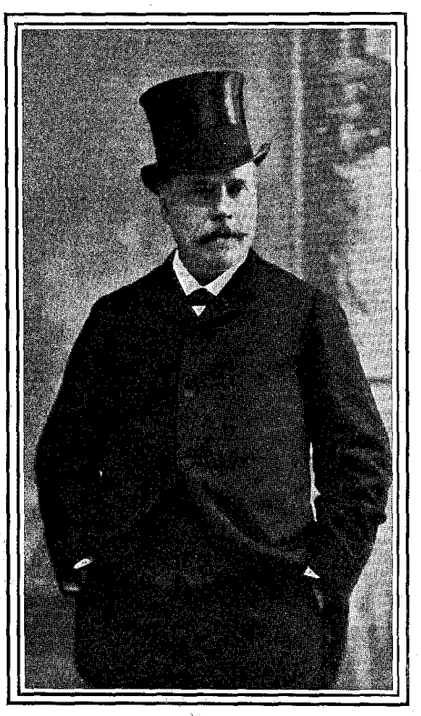
LETTERS AND ART.

GUY DE MAUPASSANT'S LITERARY NOVITIATE.

TO the literary aspirant or to those who regard good writing as an easeful occupation, the history of Maupassant's seven years' apprenticeship to Flaubert is full of suggestiveness. "I know not," said Flaubert to his pupil upon their first meeting, "whether you have talent. What you have shown me proves a certain intelligence. But do not forget this, young man: that genius, according to the word of Buffon, is only a long patience." This appears to be the current Gallic view of genius; and altho it hardly harmonizes with some ancient and some modern instances of early genius, it is at any rate a safe view for every literary workman to adopt. Apropos of the recent publication in Paris of some posthumous fragments of Guy de Maupassant—the work of his later decadence, however, and pronounced to be quite unworthy of his genius—Mr. Michael Monahan writes (in *The Mirror*, St. Louis) concerning the principles which governed Maupassant's art. He says:



GUY DE MAUPASSANT.

"From the author of 'Madame Bovary' Maupassant derived the chief canon of his artistic faith and practise, which may profitably be set down here:

"'Whatever may be the thing one wishes to say, there is only one phrase to express it, only one verb to animate it, and only one adjective to qualify it. One must seek then until one finds this phrase, this verb, and this adjective; and one must never be content with less, never have recourse to even happy frauds (*supercheries*) or clowneries of language, in order to avoid the difficulty.'

"The literal observance of this rule made a greater artist of the disciple than of the master. It gave Maupassant an almost unique distinction in an epoch and a nation peculiarly fertile in great writers. He was, and is, the unchallenged master of the *conte* or short story. In English we have no one to compare with him except Edgar Poe and Rudyard Kipling, both of whom he outclasses by virtue of pure artistry. The Frenchman owes his superiority not merely to the perfection of the phrase, but to the variety of his invention and his abnormal power of making the reader partake of his impressions. Poe studiously cultivated the horrible, but in tales of this order he achieved an unquestioned artistic success only in 'The Cask of Amontillado.' I should like to see what Maupassant would have done with this story had it come fresh to his hand. Yet he has a score of such, if not so dramatic in conception as Poe's masterpiece, certainly less peccable in other artistic respects. 'L'Apparition' is the most convincing ghost story ever written; Corsican revenge has never been depicted so briefly and powerfully as in the tale of the old woman's vendetta. 'Pierre et Jean' is a triumph of art applied to the psychology of moral guilt. 'La Petite Roque' is as terribly distinctive a success—we can easily imagine how Poe's detective instinct would have spoiled these stories for him; 'Allouma' is the last word of a sensualism that is as flagrantly frank as it is splendidly poetical. 'L'Héritage,' in its politely suppressed irony and demure analysis of motive, rivals Balzac's veritistic etching of Parisian manners.

"But what shall I say of 'Bel-Ami,' the perfect pink of cynical scoundrelism, with the profoundly immoral yet strictly true lesson of the wicked hero's constant success? Oh, Sandford and Merton! what a contrast is here to the smug hypocrisy of the British Philistia! The man who wrote this book is surely damned—but if you do not admire it, pudent reader, you shall not escape artistic damnation. Talk of the satire of 'Vanity Fair'—a book without a man in it! Look, I pray you, at the victorious *Monsieur Georges Duroy—pardon!* I should say, *Du Roy*—see how this plenary profligate makes his smiling way; conquering and deserting women at every turn; putting always money in his purse; guilty of everything except a blush of shame or a pang of remorse. What 'green probationers in mischief' he makes your stock literary villains appear! The fellow is irresistible, too; has such an air that the more women he conquers, the more pursue him, ladies of approved and matronly virtue as well as *flaneuses* of the pave. How grandly he goes on from success to success until the Church itself puts the cap-stone on his triumphal career and *la beau monde* of Paris acclaims his crowning rascality!

"I have cited from memory only a few of the more famous *contes*—there are a dozen volumes of them, not including the *romans* and other literary efforts. An immense quantity of the most strenuously artistic production; nothing bad or inept, at least in the English degree, shall you find in all these books. Maupassant burned the essays made during his long apprenticeship to Flaubert. The French people have a rigorous artistic sense, and do not take kindly to the English practise of collecting the first amateurish effusions of their authors: they wait until the bird has learned to sing.

"If the fruits of Maupassant's devotion to his beloved art were less real and apparent, one might take more seriously the legend that imputes to him an exclusive cult of lubricity. The sins of the artist are always exaggerated. In the case of Maupassant exaggeration was the easier that the artist belonged to a race which is remarkable neither for continence nor for discretion. It is true he confessed that 'women were his only vice'; but, mindful of his eighteen or twenty volumes and his premature death, we can allow him a larger measure of charity than he claims. This much is certain—Maupassant was not his own most celebrated hero, as Byron liked to have people think *he* was his own *Don Juan*. Perhaps the creator of *Georges Duroy* would have relished the rôle himself—if there were not books to write, and, especially, if Flaubert had not laid on him such an inflexible rule of art!"

Literary Tastes of the New King and Queen of Italy.—Vittorio Emanuele III., the new King of Italy, is described as a young man of exceptional culture, intelligent and sympathetic by nature. Altho his constitution has never been robust, he lived the life of a Spartan until his majority, and his studies were of an extensive and rigid character, ranging from military science to the chief literatures of modern Europe. On the whole, he is said to be in his tastes the most scholarly of living monarchs. In particular, his work as a numismatist has been important. From an article in the New York *Evening Post* (July 31), based on information given by a private collector, we quote the following account of the king's accomplishments in this field:

"Victor Emmanuel began, two or three years ago, the compilation of a monograph entitled 'Corpus Nummorum Italicorum,' containing an account, with illustrations, of the coinage of his native country from the beginning of history to the present era. As there have been at least 280 different mints in operation at various times in the little states and principalities into which Italy has been divided, and the number of separate issues have been roughly estimated at 60,000, this is an undertaking which might well appal even an enthusiast and expert. It is under-

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stood that the prince himself had collected for his cabinet some 18,000 coins of all dates and superscriptions, which had come to him from all parts of the world. He has attracted to cooperation with him a large number of private collectors, and many who were not willing to part with their treasures permanently have consented to lend them to him till they could be properly classified in his work, or have sent him complete descriptions and photographs of them."

The new Queen, Hélène, who is a daughter of the Prince of Montenegro and one of the most beautiful women in Europe, is said, like her husband, to have an excellent knowledge of modern languages. She is the author of two volumes of verse, printed some years ago at the Montenegrin capital.

A NATIVE DRAMA IN THE PHILIPPINES.

IN Manila, according to recent visitors, the Teatro Zarilla and other leading playhouses do not differ materially from what one would find in any Spanish country; but in the provinces some novel dramatic forms have been developed. A correspondent of a New York paper, writing from San Isidro, describes a unique play which he saw in that town. The performance was in the open air, and was free to all. The play, written by a local adapter and founded upon the ancient wars between Spaniard and Moor in the Peninsula, lasted for three days and nights of continuous dialog and rencounter. The writer, it may be presumed, did not stay to see it all. He says (we quote from the New York *Tribune*, July 23):

"It was the first night, but the play had been begun at an early hour of the afternoon. Seats were provided for General Funston and his staff, but the others of a thousand spectators stood or squatted while they gaped at the bewitching Christian maiden, Mariana, or admired the valiant prince who slew whole armies of the infidel Moors with a gilded bolo of wood. Tall bamboos supported the elevated stage of split strips of the same material. Lashed to the same uprights at a higher level was a roof of matting and banana leaves. The light was furnished by a score of tumblers of coconut oil hung in a frame and suspended from the roof—each tumbler with one of those curious floating wicks of pith. A dingy and much-frayed drop, showing the Eternal City, was at the back for all the scenes of city, while a background of green boughs placed vertically replaced the drop when armies fought or the court left the grand palaces and went afield. A huge prompter's box sheltered the author from our sight, but did not shut out the steady sing-song of his voice as he read line after line of the three-days' play. Heroes, princesses, and clowns stalked, posed, or stood listening while awaiting, not cues, but the actual lines. At intervals the prompter beat upon a little drum to give the tempo of march or battle music, and then, as the orchestra sawed vigorously, knights and infidels fought valiantly. Oftentimes the Christian princess was engaged in the combat, and was rightly equally often victorious. It may be remarked that it did not please the American soldier element of the audience to see the men players at combat with the women of the cast, and they took occasion to so express themselves. After a brief exposition in Spanish by the manager that the play called for such action the affair proceeded. Since every word had to be read to the players by the prompter, the play dragged miserably. Even the combats were not continuous, but consisted in part of fantastic posings and turnings, while the bolos, or swords, were twirled and brandished. Acrobatic performances were introduced and were creditably performed. Nothing can exceed the nimbleness of the Filipinos. Then, too, they are the most supple-jointed beings imaginable. Young and old can sit squarely upon their heels while working or eating. Hence, it follows that any acrobatics that call only for an ability to twist grotesquely or bend at astonishingly acute and difficult angles are possible even with the amateurs of this people."

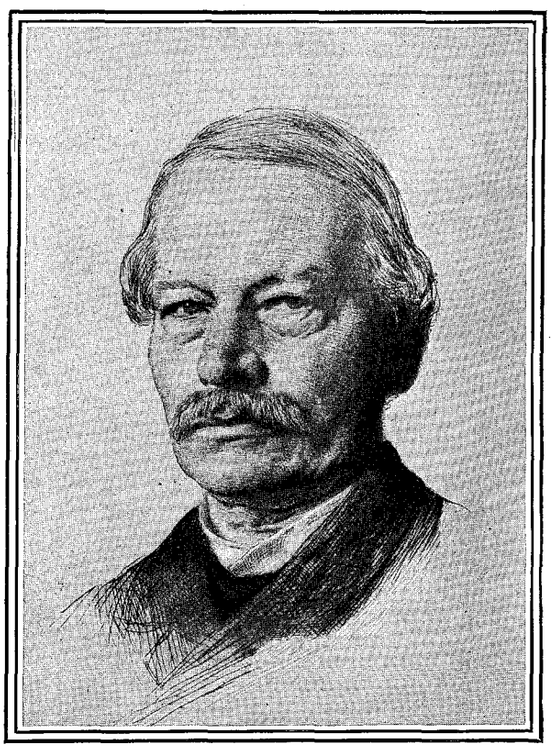
Nothwithstanding the length of the performance, interest did not seem to flag; indeed, this rural Filipino audience showed many marks of kinship with similar gatherings in this country. Says the writer:

"There was in evidence the same impatience at delay, the same little hushes of deep interest, broken by ripples of laughter or by murmurs of appreciation, as telling lines were delivered. The same craning of necks as hungry eyes followed the gorgeously costumed players, and then, as a final bit of proof of similarity, there came a burst of jeering laughter when a trouserless boy of six, who had strayed away from father or older brother, appeared at the back of the improvised stage. The little fellow stood gasping helplessly while a hundred voices shouted what was evidently Tagalo for that word so dear to gallery gods at home, 'Supe! Supe!'"

FREYTAG'S ADVICE TO YOUNG WRITERS.

GUSTAV FREYTAG, the "Sir Walter Scott of German literature," believes, with Milton in "Lycidas," that the fruits of literature should not be plucked before the mellowing year has given time to ripen them fully. *The Literary World* (London) quotes the following advice which Freytag is said to have given a young and ambitious novelist:

"Even if you possessed the greatest poetical power, and a talent for narrative as great as that of Walter Scott, Dickens, and



GUSTAV FREYTAG.

others of the best, you ought not at present to think of putting your scientific studies into the background and risk your future existence on novel-writing or other poetical activity. You must first, by serious work and the position it may make for you among your fellow men, ripen to manhood, and you must gain a certain mastery over life before you can have the right to idealize in an artistic work the fate of man. On the path you are now inclined to follow you will only reap disappointment and probably a speedy decline of your powers. In the empty and uncertain existence of an 'author' you will only learn to know the time imperfectly and from the wrong side. Observation alone does not educate a man; it needs, above all, a firm position in a circle of worldly interest and clear duties. As a young author, you would, after a half success, only be able to gain a tolerably secure place as a journalist, a profession very unfavorable to artistic creation. My warning is the result of what I have observed during my life of the fate of many young writers, and it is a truth which I have repeatedly had cause to state; for the number of those who, like you, would like to choose the pleasant game of free invention instead of the self-denial and exertion of scientific research

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is very great. Whether your talent is strong enough to support your whole life, I can say as little as any other man. If the impulse you have lasts, and the strength to carry it out, it will in any case break through all obstacles; and if you will now do your nearest duty perfectly, you may trust the future."

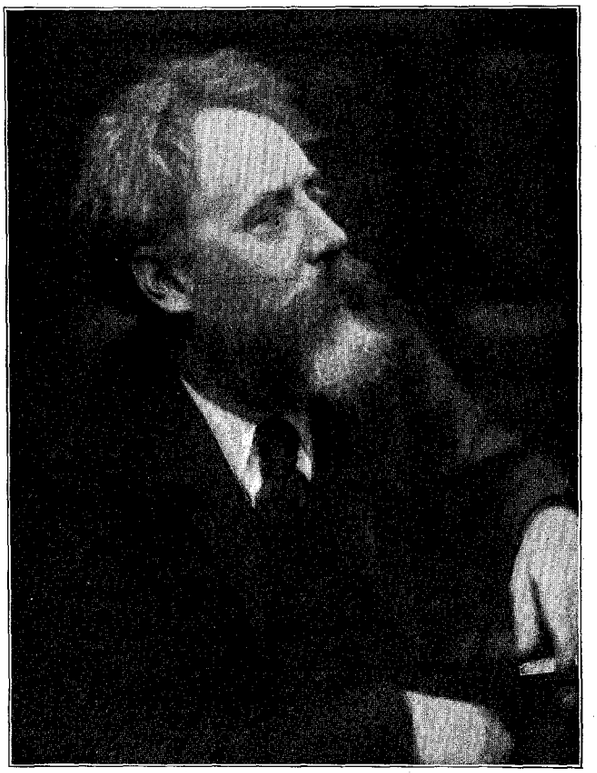
MR. HENLEY'S HOLOCAUST OF BRITISH AUTHORS.

MR. W. E. HENLEY, the English poet and essayist, has, like Mr. Robert Buchanan, a pen which he sometimes dips in gall and then uses as a convenient weapon with which to prod his fellow laborers in the field of English letters. Since Mr. Buchanan wrote his arraignment of Kipling and "Hooliganism" last winter, nothing quite so peppery has appeared in current literature as Mr. Henley's outburst in *The Pall Mall Magazine* (August). In this case, however, it is chiefly the dead, not the living, who are torn from their pedestals and trod in fragments under Mr. Henley's feet. Shelley, Wordsworth, Tennyson, Thackeray, Macaulay, Swinburne—not to mention Kipling—each in turn receives his quietus. It is apropos of Mr. Ernest Hartley Coleridge's third volume of "The Works of Lord Byron" that Mr. Henley writes. Mr. Henley was himself the editor of the first volume of this edition, and venerates the shade of Byron with a religious reverence. The nearest parallel he can find to Byron is Carlyle's "Ram Dass," who, being interrogated, declared that he had in his belly fire enough to burn up the world. Says Mr. Henley:

"That in his belly sacred fire enough to burn up the world, he [Byron] had, is matter of history; and, having it, he did not talk about it, as Carlyle's 'Ram' did, but put it to the use he must, and lighted a conflagration which has not done blazing yet. That he was able to do so—to the lasting disgust of many learned critics now engaged in talking Shakespeare and the musical glasses to a Kiplingizing world—was due to two causes: (1) he had the poetical temperament as no English-speaking man has had it since Shakespeare died; and (2) he was, as Mr. Coleridge wisely notes, the man of his age, and the men and women, his contemporaries, were on fire with his own unrests, rejoiced and were strengthened in his expression of them, and so would have none other bard but him.

"Macaulay's account of Byron's message to the world—that you should hate your neighbor and love your neighbor's wife—is, like so much else of Macaulay, the cheapest claptrap. There was a vast deal more in the message than that; and Macaulay, when he said that it was all, was but avenging the Whigs on Byron, in something of the same spirit as that in which the Tory journalists avenged their Prince on Byron at the time of the Separation. This, however, is off the point—Mr. Coleridge's point; which is, that if we would but try to get back to the point of view of that public which bought some forty thousand copies of 'The Corsair' in three days—if we could learn to live its life, think with its longings, soar to its ambitions, and stoop to its level of culture—we should certainly exult in 'Lara' and in 'Parisina,' in 'The Giaour' and 'The Siege.' If we did so, we—this is the inference—grammarians as we are, and pedants, and amateurs of the *mot propre*, and all the rest of it, must certainly be all the healthier for the capacity. I do not want to make Mr. Coleridge responsible for any fury of mine; and, if I have misread him, I am heartily sorry for it. All the same, I can not choose but hope that he will indorse *this* statement of *his* statement, and join with me in wishing that we knew a little less than we know and were capable of a little more than we are. We have quantities of poets just now. Mr. Edward Dicey says that we have but three, one of whom is (of course) the Laureate, while another is Sir Lewis Morris; but that he says so is proof and sign of his signal capacity for writing about everything except literature: the fact being, as I've said, that we can count our poets, as Falstaff wanted to count hobnails and other things, by the gross. And there is never an one of these—(Culture be thanked for it!)—there is never an one of these but turns up his nose at Byron, and is prepared, at any hour of the day or night, to prove, book in hand, that he can make better verses than any Byron ever made."

And Byron's *Kaled*, *Zuleika*, *Haidee*, are they, asks Mr. Henley, so very much more remote from reality than "faintly smiling Adeline," or the May Queen—"with her Robin, and those 'garden tools,' and that 'Traviata cough' of hers"—and other early Tennysonian beauties? "I trow not," exclaims Mr. Henley; "for these shams signed 'Tennyson' are already dead, and not dead only, but damned—damned to the infernal deeps, with 'Erebus and tortures vile also.' They are not perhaps so dead as the Laura Pendennises and the Esther Summersons of the epoch. But they are dead, and they are likewise damned, and there is surely an end of them. As dead, but scarce so considerably damned, once we come to think of it, as the Swinburnian



W. E. HENLEY.

ideal which some five-and-twenty years ago we young men that made rimes went mad to match."

Rossetti's turn comes next. Mr. Henley says that had Rossetti and Byron been contemporaries, some of the former's verses would have had the proud distinction of making the author of "Don Juan" blush:

"Had things run for the best, they two might possibly have been friends, in a kind of way: this, tho in 'The House of Life' there are included numbers which Byron would, had he written them, have refused to print, and which, accepting them as the work of another man, he could not have read without blushing. A Byronic blush? Well, no. I do not think you can call it that: I mean if you are of them that use the word 'Byronic' as a synonym for the word 'insincere.' However, there is a fine chapter to be written, and I've no manner of doubt that somebody will write it, upon the still-vexed question of Byron's sincerity. 'Tis a tempting matter, but I do not propose to enter upon its consideration here. That, being a gentleman, and having decent traditions, Byron would have rather died than sign some sonnets in 'The House of Life,' is to me a circumstance beyond the reach of doubt; and I can not but believe that, the necessary comparisons made, the British Public will agree with me.

"And if Byron the Man had blushed over the cold, bald, peering statement of what happened between Mr. and Mrs. Ros-

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setti—(please note that I say nothing of the dreadful story of the lover and husband, his grief, his remorse, his passion, in fact, and the recovery of his miserable verses from the buried woman's living, clinging hair, tho I wonder what Byron, the Wicked Lord, would have said to that)—what, I ask, would Byron, the Man of Letters, have said of the tradition (save the mark!) that, so far as I know, was Rossetti and naught else? I know that he was slovenly, that he is sometimes ungrammatical, that there is this to be said against him—this, and that, and the other thing: all that I know. But I know also that he wrote English: English with a ground bass of Milton and Shakespeare, and an overpassingly fluent treble, touched with slang—if need be; and therefore taking in the whole living world of speech. What, then, would he have had to say about those Wardour Street experiments, couched in the right Wardour Street strain, of English and sentiment both, which some, too highly cultured to endure or Donna Julia or the Giaour, were pleased to regard as a great invention in art:

> There was a lady lived in a hall,
> Large in the eyes, and slim, and tall,
> And ever she sang from night till noon
> *Two red roses across the moon;*

and so on for some twenty stanzas? Here is another sample of this same medieval *bric-à-brac:*

> The clink of arms is good to hear,
> The flap of pennons good to see!
> Ho! is there any will ride with me,
> *Sir Guy le bon des barriers?*

Yet another sticks in my mind, 'God remember Gwendolen,' the refrain of it; which, for its nauseating effect of 'manlihead,' warworn yet ever-simple, valorous yet ever-mild, were hard to beat. I do not think that this rubbish is read of many nowadays. Yet time was when 'twas regarded as an improvement on 'The Idylls of the King,' and was thought to take you straight back to the age of Chandos and the Black Prince, Chaucer and Froissart, the leaguer of Calais and the stricken fields of Crécy and Poitiers. How do Byron's creations show beside these? And how, think you, would the men and women who dreamed and lusted and aspired with Byron qualify the men and women who took such sorry stuff for a revelation in art and life? I think I could report, an it were made worth my while. But I fear that, even so, the terms would be found unfit for print and, could find no place in this magazine."

But what boots it? asks Mr. Henley, to quote these Rossettian "grotesques," which, "with others from the same factory" were "set to music by a most serious composer—a professing Wagnerite, indeed." Fame is all a matter of fashion, he remarks. Yet Byron, for all his critics can say or do, "remains among the very greatest in English letters, and, as an influence on art in general, can be held only less potent and less lasting than Shakespeare himself." Of what other poet can it be said that his work holds its own? asks Mr Henley, and he continues:

"Does Shelley's? I wonder. Some lyrics apart, I wonder! Has 'The Cenci' never been found out? Do people still find sustenance in 'The Revolt of Islam,' and 'The Witch of Atlas,' and 'Rosalind and Helen,' and 'The Sensitive Plant,' and 'Alastor'? Were these ever anything to anybody? 'I'll not believe it.' Or, if they were, in the days of their birth, are they anything to anybody now, after fourscore years and a surfeit of Tennyson and Browning and Rossetti? Probably, of all the poets who ennobled and delighted the earlier days of this dying century, the best-read and the best-loved is Keats; tho Coleridge, the 'universal inspiration,' as I've called him elsewhere, stands far higher than he did in his own day; and Wordsworth, whose philosophy appears on the whole to have served its turn, is still read largely for that philosophy and now and then for his divagations—(God knows how or why!)—into high poetry. On the whole, it looks as tho Matthew Arnold had but grasped half the truth when he said that Byron and Wordsworth would head the procession of nineteenth-century English poets into the 'mist and hum of the twentieth century.' It may be Shelley and Byron; it may be Byron and Keats; it may be Byron and Coleridge. But, whoever the one, the other will certainly be Byron."

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS OF CUBA.

THE visit of over fifteen hundred Cuban school-teachers to this country, in order to attend the Harvard summer school and learn the best American pedagogical methods, has been one of the pleasant features of the present summer. Their visit has called attention to the striking progress already made in the Cuban schools. Of all the American work performed in Cuba, probably none has been so well done as the efficient school system which has been built up on the ruins of the antiquated and inadequate Spanish educational system. At the end of the war, practically no school system existed on the island, and it was not until November, 1899, that Alexis Everett Frye was entrusted with the responsibility of recreating a public-school system for Cuba, a work which he undertook without remuneration. After a careful investigation of the local educational conditions, he framed and put into effect the system which now exists. An interesting résumé of the results of his work is given in an editorial article in the Newark *Evening News* (July 14). The writer says:

"There are 3,079 schools on the island, attended by 140,000 pupils. More than half a million dollars worth of modern school furniture and appliances have been purchased and sent to the various municipalities. The pupils are furnished with books and necessary supplies, free of charge. Better than all, a universal interest in education has been aroused in every part of the country. The wisdom of Mr. Frye's work lies largely in the important part which the Cubans themselves play in the system. The teachers, who are better paid, by the way, than those in the United States, are Cubans. The boards of education are composed of Cubans, the alcalde of the town being ex-officio a member of the board. Each municipality conducts its own educational affairs exclusively. In short, it is evidently a Cuban public-school system, and the people, who at its introduction overwhelmed its author with abuse, are now devoted to it and to him.

"Taken altogether, it is not unlikely that the educational work in Cuba has done and will do more to cement cordial relations between that country and this than any other feature of our administration there. At any rate, it demonstrates what can be done by an able and honest man, who has no political ax to grind."

NOTES.

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH, who died early this month in New York, was a voluminous writer. Besides his well-known school histories, he was author of a "Life of Gladstone," a work on the "Great Races of Mankind," and editor of numerous encyclopedic works. Professor Ridpath was born in Indiana in 1840 and for many years was professor in Asbury—later De Pauw—University.

IT has often been reported that Kipling's first name was chosen because his parents were betrothed on the banks of Lake Rudyard, in the north of England. A recent number of the Manchester *Guardian*, however, prints the following disclaimer from the author, who, it will be noticed, while denying the assertion, characteristically gives as little positive information about himself as possible: "*Dear Sir:* In answer to your letter of July 6, Mr. Rudyard Kipling desires me to tell you that so far as he knows there is no connection between his family and the place named Rudyard. Faithfully yours, S. ANDERSON."

APROPOS of Bossuet, the "Eagle of Meaux," Brunetière, who is an authority on the great French prelate, recently received this letter from an American showman. "I have just heard that a Meaux Eagle, very celebrated, it appears, in your own country, has become your exclusive property. As proprietor of one of the largest museums in the States, I may say that this Meaux Eagle, whose reputation has been enhanced by your eloquence, would be valuable to me. If you will let me have this rare bird, and tell me how you feed him, you can quote your own figure." The polite Frenchman explained to the enterprising American that this particular "rare bird" had been dead, tho not stuffed, for two hundred years!

SIR GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN, who as a "statesman in retirement" has been utilizing his leisure in literary pursuits, expects to bring out shortly an edition of Macaulay's hitherto unpublished journal. When Sir George prepared his admirable life of his uncle in 1876, too many persons referred to were still living to make it advisable to give the journal in full. Trevelyan himself says of this manuscript: "Whatever was in Macaulay's mind may be found in his diary. That diary was written throughout with the unconscious candor of a man who freely and frankly notes down remarks which he expects to be read by himself alone, and with the copiousness natural to one who, except where it was demanded for the sake of literary effect, did not willingly compress anything which he had to say."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

POSSIBILITIES OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE.

ALTHO tropical agriculture differs widely from that of the temperate zone, the same principles of culture, improvement by careful selection, and treatment of the soil to preserve its fertility, apply to both. The subject is treated in *The Scientific American* (August 4) by a contributor who signs himself "G. E. W." This writer notes at the outset that while agriculture in the tropics is easy, compared with farming in more northern countries, it has never been completely successful without the systematic application of scientific principles. "Part of the 'white man's burden,'" he goes on to say, "has been in the tropics to revolutionize agriculture." We quote further:

"The possibilities of tropical agriculture are only faintly understood to-day; but an idea of what the future may hold in store for scientific farmers can be gathered from the advances already made by the English, Dutch, German, and Americans in the tropical lands which they have occupied. Before white men settled in tropical America the sugar industry was in the most primitive condition. Machinery for extracting the juice of the cane was unknown, and the plants were semi-wild growths that yielded a very small percentage of sugar. English, American, and German settlers immediately proceeded to develop a higher type of sugar-cane, and to invent machinery that would simplify the work of obtaining the sugar. The improvement of the sugar-cane plants and the invention of adequate machinery have added hundreds of millions of dollars of wealth to tropical America, and have given regular employment to the natives.

"Rice and cotton are two other typical plants of the tropics which have come under the control of the white farmers. In our own Southern States these crops have been so improved within the memory of the present generation that the yield of every acre has been tripled and the quantity of the products improved fifty per cent. The culture of both rice and cotton in the United States by Americans and in Egypt by Englishmen is systematic and intensive. Machinery supplements farm labor, and adds millions of dollars to the value of the crops. The improved cotton plants of to-day represent almost distinct types from those cultivated by the natives in other lands.

"The coffee plants originally cultivated by the aborigines of the tropics were inferior producers of a bean so poor in quality that it would now hardly be tolerated in any household. The bean was small and without flavor, and the scraggy plants yielded small, uncertain crops. The Dutch farmers cultivated and improved the plants in Java until a standard was reached which has not yet been surpassed. Brazil abounded in coffee plants, which the natives indifferently cultivated until white men came and showed them how to make their plants grow coffee better in quality and larger in quantity. Brazilian coffee is likely to meet a formidable rival in Porto Rican coffee in the near future if American farmers apply the same care to the development of the crop that they have bestowed upon other tropical plants that have fallen ito their hands."

Fruit-culture in the tropics, we are told, is still in the most primitive stage.

If the scientists are not mistaken in their views of the possibilities of tropical soil under scientific culture, the world's food supply, in view of the changes in tropical geography in the last few years, "ought to be doubled and tripled in the next decade or two." Improvements in this direction will be along two lines: the improvement of the soil up to its utmost capacity and the improvement of plants and products by selection, hybridization, and grafting. Says the writer:

"Our horticulture owes much to these simple processes. The white men have brought from the tropics plants which have been adapted to cold climates. If the same methods are employed to improve the tropical plants in their own homes the results must be even greater. This has already been demonstrated in the banana, coconut, pineapple, and orange groves of South and Central America. The new plantations of coconut trees in Central America are not only producing larger crops than the old ones, but the nuts are far superior in size and quality. An American syndicate operating fruit farms in Central America has already shipped an improved variety of pineapple north that almost equals the famous London hothouse pineapples. The bananas are so susceptible to improvement that horticulturists do not hestitate to predict that they will soon be produced twice the size of those now imported. But quality as well as size is considered. The development of the 'lady finger' bananas is now in course of rapid progress, and this delicate fruit will have a flavor in the future that will be beyond compare."

The writer of this article believes that we are only on the threshold of developing the world's crop of fruits. In the temperate zones, he says, the grains, cereals, and cattle have reached a higher stage of evolution than any other products; but the day for the fruits of the tropics is dawning. The effect of this change of food supply upon our national diet is of the highest interest to physiological students. It may bring about a comparative disuse of a meat diet, at any rate among the poor, and the results upon the physical and mental characteristics of the race will be interesting. To quote the final paragraph:

"One of the chief drawbacks to the more rapid spread of vegetarianism is said to be due to the insufficient variety of our common fruits and vegetables. The cultivation and development of the fruit crops of the tropics by white settlers must inevitably tend to remove this restriction. In the tropics the people are largely vegetarians. It would not be so difficult to spread and popularize the principles of vegetarianism in a land where one's meal might well consist of a dozen different varieties of luscious and nourishing fruits, nuts, and vegetables."

NEED OF CAUTION IN CHILD-STUDY.

THE idea that the growing child is a proper subject for scientific, and especially for psychological, investigation is comparatively recent. It is a fascinating one, but according to Dr. Henry Maudsley, it opens the door to considerable misconception and mistake. In an article in *The Journal of Mental Science* (July), Dr. Maudsley asserts that the results accumulated by child-study must be interpreted with great caution. It is difficult, he says, for the adult to understand correctly, by the light of his ripe thought and feeling, that which is only forming and scarce conscious in the immature mind of the child. Says the writer:

"In the immature mind the word, like the underlying idea or feeling, is simple, single, without associations, almost detached, naked, so to speak, whereas in the mature mind it is involute, containing layers on layers of experience, having manifold associations which are roused into more or less conscious thrills, emotional or intellectual, by every use of it."

We quote further from an abstract of Dr. Maudsley's article published in *The Lancet* (London, July 21):

"To strip off or abstract so much of the structure of his [the observer's] own mind as to reduce it to the simplicity of the child-mind, and then to use his so mutilated mind to observe and interpret, is a matter of exceeding difficulty. 'He would find it easier, I think, to walk the walk and talk the talk of his infant.' To give an illustration: When the child asks the astonished father, 'Daddy, why doesn't God kill the devil?' he puts as simple, correct, and natural a question as he would do were he to ask, 'Why does not daddy kill the rat?' One question is not a whit more wonderful than the other. The child has been taught to picture God as a big, strong being, living out of sight high up above, who can do whatever He will, loving good deeds and good persons, angry with those who are naughty and do wrong—to picture Him mentally, in fact, as a kind of bigger and stronger father. And reasoning then from the particular to the particular, as incipient intelligence can not choose but do, the child naturally wonders why God does not kill the devil, who is going about doing wrong and tempting to do wrong. The child's assertions are direct and simple, not trammeled as yet by modi-

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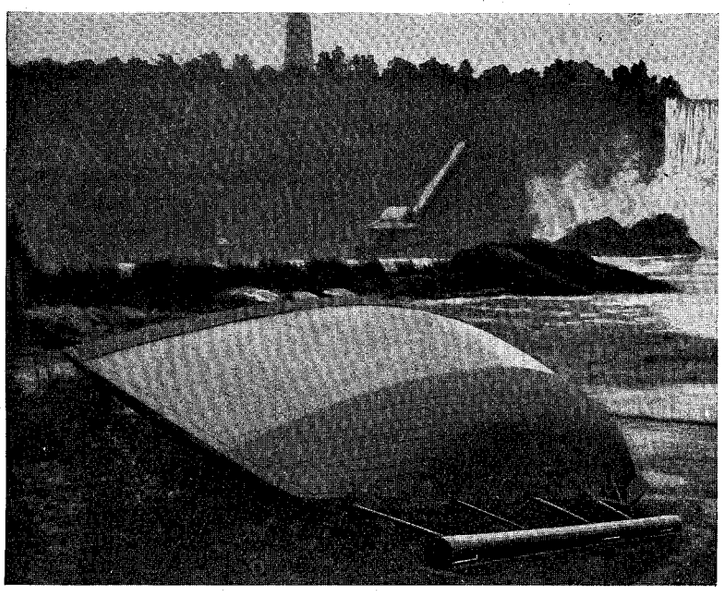
fying associations or vitiated by conventional errors and prejudices; therefore his utterance is sometimes singularly fresh, startling, and suggestive. Sentimental persons may detect 'intuitions' and 'trailing clouds of glory from afar' as they dote on children's innocent simplicities, but it is they, the enraptured gazers, who project them and read them into the child out of their own feelings, just as the fond mother watching the flicker of a smile across her sleeping baby's face projects a heavenly meaning into the purely reflex movement excited by a pleasant visceral stimulus. The real babe, as a matter of fact, is a selfish, parasitic creature, with all its instincts converging toward the animal self, exacting tyrannically all the services which, happily for it, maternal devotion likes instinctively to give. Child psychology should note and watch the performances of children and interpret them by the light of heredity and human evolution."

A VOYAGE THROUGH THE WHIRLPOOL RAPIDS.

THE whirlpool rapids of the Niagara River have been the grave of more than one adventurer who thought that he could pass through them, either unaided or with the help of some kind of a craft. The trip has finally been accomplished by Peter Nissen, of Chicago, in the simple yet ingenious boat whose construction is shown in the accompanying illustration. *The Scientific American* (July 28) thus describes Nissen's trip, July 9:



THE "FOOL KILLER," SHOWING CONSTRUCTION OF KEEL.

"He entered the rapids at 5 P.M., the boat gliding down easily bow first, entering the first wave end on, and going partly over and partly under the water, which drenched completely Nissen, or Bowser, as he prefers to be called. The second wave struck him with terrific force, almost broadside, the boat being partly turned by the first wave, smashing Bowser against the cockpit, knocking off his hat and nearly smothering him. A moment later he entered the frightful mass of warring waters opposite the Whirlpool Rapids Station, and for a few moments it looked as tho his end had come, the boat being tossed with terrific force almost out of the water, broadside up, the iron keel, weighing 1,250 pounds, being plainly seen. Boat and occupant then disappeared altogether, not being again seen for several seconds until it was feared that Bowser had met his death. Suddenly both man and boat reappeared farther down stream and the hundreds of onlookers gave vent to their feeling in cheers. Under the waters the hardy navigator again went, receiving a crushing blow as he entered every succeeding wave until the stanch craft and its master finally entered the whirlpool. But he was not yet safe. Having no means of guiding or propelling the boat, Nissen was compelled to sit in the water in the cockpit for fifty minutes, being carried around the whirlpool four times. Once the boat approached the vortex and was sucked down about half its length, the other half standing out of the water in an almost vertical position. It was immediately thrown out, however, and resumed its course around the pool. When at the farther end, where the current has the least strength, the boat then being about fifty feet from shore, three young men swam out with a rope and fastened it to the boat, which was then drawn ashore by very willing hands.

"Bowser, when questioned, said he was not injured in the least, only feeling cold and weak. He was stripped and given dry clothing, and he then declared he felt all right. In making the trip Bowser wore his usual clothing, putting on an ordinary life preserver to aid him if he should be thrown out. He did not intend to fasten himself in the boat, but at the last moment passed a rope over his shoulders, which undoubtedly saved his life.

"The boat, which he named the 'Fool Killer,' was 20 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 4 feet deep. The deck was slightly raised in the center, gently sloping to the gunwales. In the center of the deck a cockpit 4 feet long and 20 inches wide extended down to the keel, a distance of 4 feet. The side planking of the cockpit was carried above the deck, forming a combing 6 inches in height. Six water-tight compartments were built in the boat, two at each end, and one each side of the cockpit; 300 pounds of cork were also used, so that the boat was unsinkable. The main feature of the boat was the keel. This was a shaft of round iron, 4 inches in diameter and 20 feet long, hanging 2 feet below the bottom of the boat, and held in position by five 1-inch iron bars."

A SHOUTING PHONOGRAPH.

A COMBINATION of megaphone and phonograph that is called in some of the papers a "howling terror" has been invented by Horace L. Short, of Brighton, England. The following description is from The London *Mail:*

"A phonograph that shouts so loudly that every word can be heard at a distance of ten miles has been tested at Brighton.

"You can whisper a sentence into the machine's small funnel-shaped mouthpiece and it will repeat it in tones that are more deafening than the shrieks of a liner's steam siren. Yet every word is perfectly articulated, and a shorthand writer ten miles away can take down the message as easily as if you were dictating to him in a small room.

"In appearance, it [the machine] is merely an ordinary phonograph, with a large trumpet measuring 4 feet in length. Inside this trumpet there is a small and delicate piece of mechanism that looks something like a whistle. This is the tongue of the machine.

"Instead of the 'records' being taken on wax in the usual manner, a sapphire needle is made to cut the dots representing the sound vibrations on a silver cylinder, and when the needle travels over the metal a second time, the vibrations cause the whistle to produce a series of air-waves, and the machine thus becomes a talking siren which transforms the human voice into a deafening roar.

"The experiments were made near the Devil's Dyke, Brighton, where the inventor has his workshops. The instrument was placed on the roof of the laboratory, and was made to repeat a number of sentences. At a distance of ten miles the sounds were plainly heard by a large number of people, every word being perfectly distinct, and at a second trial with a favorable wind it was found that an unknown message could be taken down in shorthand at a distance of twelve miles. Over the water the sounds will carry still farther, and under favorable circumstances they might easily be heard by persons on a vessel fifteen miles out at sea. Placed on a lighthouse or lightship the phonograph would give a verbal warning that would be infinitely more effective than the fog-horns and detonators at present in use.

"The possibilities of the machine are practically endless. It will render loud selections in the open air that can be listened to by thousands of people, or it will shout news messages that could be heard high above the roar of the traffic and the thousand noises of a big city."

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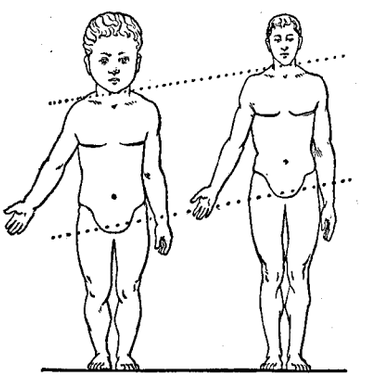
HOW WE GROW.

A GOOD deal of investigation has recently been made into the ways and means of animal growth, from birth to maturity, and some very curious and interesting facts have been brought out. These have been collected in an article that appears in the scientific department of the *Revue Encyclopédique*. Says the writer:

"What interests the educator in the development of the child may be arranged under four heads. First, there is physical growth—the formation and development of the divers elements of our organs. Then there is the investigation of the senses and the sensations, and their measurement to see whether their development is normal. These primary elements are necessary to understand, next, the development of our intellectual faculties, the periods and different stages of their growth, and the anomalies that they exhibit. And as, in reality, these three investigations tend to one end, it remains to consider their resultant in the will—how our movements and our acts are organized, how, on the basis of temperament, is formed the character on which depend the personal and social worth of the individual and his happiness."



RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF THE NEW-BORN BABE AND THE ADULT. (AFTER SANGER.)

The present article, as its title signifies, deals only with physical growth, concerning which the author has some interesting figures to offer. Just after birth the body-cells multiply with great energy, so that the babe nearly doubles its height in the first year, adding to it by one tenth in the first month, by one sixteenth in the second, and so on in decreasing ratio until the twelfth month adds only one thirtieth. During the whole of the second year, the increase is proportionately only about as great as that of the first month, and the actual doubling of the height, which had nearly been reached at the end of the first year, is not completed until the child is six years old, when it has two thirds of its full growth. The remaining third is added during the following fourteen or fifteen years. A curve representing this increase is very interesting. Says the writer:

"We see in it retardations, and even stops, which are followed by sudden leaps, as if to regain lost time or utilize stored-up energy. Even early infancy shows a less regular and slower growth at certain periods, such as the appearance of the first teeth. This retardation is very slight, however; that which marks the second dentition is much more sensible, and yet this is small compared to the profound transformations that precede and follow puberty. Even if the growth has hitherto seemed irregular or even stationary, all at once its energy accomplishes wonders in a few months. This is the decisive epoch for character and temperament; the age when the physical and moral characteristics are established, which later determine the good or bad health of the individual and his value to society."

Does the increase in the child's weight follow closely that of its height? Not exactly. To be sure, it also is very rapid at first and then falls off, but unlike the increase of height it rallies at times and at certain periods even exceeds that of the first year. The infant's weight doubles in one month and has more than trebled at the end of the first year. The weight of the adult is at least twenty times that of the new-born babe, whereas his height is only three and one half times as great; hence the growth in weight during the first year is a much smaller part of the total growth than is the growth in height. Teething has its influence in retarding the growth in weight, as in the case of height, the organism apparently taking time for rest and for the accumulation of reserve energy for this work. At puberty the increase in weight becomes enormous, being for two or three years almost double the rate of the years preceding. This transformation, the writer notes, takes on different aspects in various cases. A well-developed and well-nourished organism expands and shoots up in a few months, where weak ones take several years of growth, interrupted by long pauses. One of the most interesting facts brought out by the writer regards what he calls the "rhythm of growth." He says:

"The organic development of the child does not take place regularly and uniformly; on the contrary, there are sudden leaps following periods of rest and followed by other such periods. When we study the succession of these, their alternations being almost regular, we see that they obey a sort of rhythmic law; in the formation of the child there are privileged epochs by the side of others less fortunate, and all this is determined beforehand. Thus about the seventh year and later, about the twelfth or thirteenth, the growth is most rapid, while depressions of growth mark the neighborhood of the sixth and the eleventh years.

"Are not these leaps and rests . . . a resultant of multiple variations, so distributed as to be lost in the ordinary course of life?

"Early investigations brought out only the larger variations, but later and more precise work showed that these great oscillations were reproduced in miniature in the course of months, of weeks, even of the hours of a day, as if each fragment, in relation to the rest of the life, were a reduction or a preparation.

"Thus the growth is not the same in autumn as in spring, and the weight does not increase uniformly in winter as in summer. Every year there are three different periods of increase of weight; the chief extends from the beginning of August to the middle of December; the progress is slower from the end of December to April, and during the following months there is a period of almost complete rest. There are the same alternations for height, except that they are distributed differently, for the rest periods in this case correspond to the months in which the increase of weight is most rapid, and inversely.

"As these measurements are usually taken in schools, it might be asked whether the scholastic periods, vacations, etc., were not the real causes of modification in the regular progress of growth. But in the first place, such opposite variations as those of height and weight could not depend on these uniform causes . . . and the same alternations have been observed in children who are not at school."

The seasons, of course, are not the only causes that act thus. M. Malling-Hansen shows that the course of the month, the alternation of days during the week, the succession of hours in the day, all make themselves felt in these variations of weight and height. The weight diminishes during the night, while the height increases, and the opposite takes place by day. It would seem also, from these researches, that the period of the year in which a child is born has its influence on its growth and vital development. Boys born from September to February do not grow so well as those that come into the world between March and August; but exactly the opposite is true of girls. M. Malling-Hansen believes that these fluctuations are intimately connected with variations of temperature; but their cause seems yet shrouded in a good deal of mystery.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Use of the Cerebellum.—Light has been thrown on the functions of that part of the brain known as the cerebellum, by the experiments of Roncali, an Italian, on the influence of sight in walking after removal of the organ. In *Il Policlinico*, Sig. Roncali describes his investigations, and registers his conclusion that there is some close connection between the cerebellar functions and the visual power. "This," says *The British Medical Journal*, "seems clear from the fact that dogs first rendered blind and then deprived of their cerebellum were unable to maintain their equilibrium sixty-three days after, . . . while dogs with visual power intact recovered their equilibrium nine or ten days after re-

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moval of the cerebellum. Not that the cerebellum is in any true sense of the word a sensorium or a center for any special kind of sensation, but rather an organ which makes use of various sensations to fulfil special physiological objects—for example, maintenance of equilibrium."

INSECTS THAT STING TREES.

A BRIEF but interesting article on the galls and protuberances that grow on trees and bushes is contributed to *Our Animal Friends* by George E. Walsh under this title. Says Mr. Walsh:

"There is a large class of insects of the same order with the bees and wasps, which spend their time stinging trees and bushes instead of small boys. They are not vicious in their habits, nor do they intend to do the trees any harm. Incidentally they do much good for humanity. Certain species of the gall-flies sting the oak-trees, and produce an ugly-looking wound that grows into a large wart or protuberance. The tree in its effort to heal over this sting sends a good part of its sap to the spot, and in doing so infuses considerable tannic acid in the protuberance. The galls consequently take on a commercial value in some countries where they are used for making dyes and inks. In parts of Syria, where the oak-galls are very numerous, there is quite an industry dependent upon these oak galls. Boys, girls, men, and women go forth to gather the galls, which are paid for at the dye and ink works according to their size and quality. The same class of galls can be found in any wood in this country, but in much more limited numbers.

"The oak-apples which country children gather from the twigs of the oak-trees are the result of a fly's sting, which causes the tree to produce an apple instead of a leaf. In the heart of this ball there is a small worm which in time eats its way out. The tree in forming the oak-apple supplies it with a sort of honey or nectar which the worm lives on. This nectar and covering are highly prized by every country lad early in the summer. The oak-ball is gathered when young, and the outside shell is eaten entire; then the inside silky pulp is sucked a moment to extract the nectar-like juice. A few weeks later the ball gets hard and unpleasant to the taste, the worm emerges from its silky bed, and the whole product of the tree is worthless. Some of the oak-balls are hard at the beginning and unfit for eating.

"Down in the blackberry lot the vines which produce the delicious berries for our tables will be found disfigured here and there by ungainly looking protuberances. It would seem as if the vine had an abscess, and that is really what it is suffering from. But the cause of the abscess is a small gall-fly which devotes all of its attention to the blackberry vines. The fly stings the vine, and deposits an egg in the wood; then she flies away, and later repeats the operation on another vine. The eggs develop in the wood, and several grubs appear. Inside of their prison wall the grubs are protected from all outside enemies. If one of these green galls is cut off and kept in the house, it can be seen at an advantage as it turns brown and ripens for the insect to emerge. The gall-fly can not escape until the time has arrived for its full growth, and tho it appears alive and stirring in the gall it is unable to get out. A collection of these galls kept in a glass jar with a thin gauze over the top will furnish an abundance of study when the different gall-flies emerge from their prison.

"In the woods many trees are covered with galls. Some reach an enormous size, and others are merely slight warts on the leaves. The trees do not seem to be injured seriously by the stings of these gall-flies. Of late years, however, some which are not so innocent have appeared on orchard trees. The cherry and plum-trees, in particular, when stung by gall-flies, sometimes have a wound that produces a dry rot, and in time a limb of the tree may become so seriously affected that it will drop off. The sting of some gall insects causes the sap of the trees to discolor the wood, and in some cases this discoloration of the wood is of great commercial value."

Serum Treatment of Alcoholism.—The efficacy of the serum treatment of alcoholism, proposed recently by three French physicians, has not been confirmed by other experimenters. The cure, it will be remembered, consisted in the inoculation of habitual inebriates with a serum obtained from the blood of a horse that had been kept for a considerable time in a state of intoxication. Dr. Crevally, Australian correspondent of the French Academy of Medicine, has just presented a paper to that body, describing independent experiments in this direction. The results were not unlike those of the Frenchmen; but Dr. Crevally believes that they were of the nature of faith-cure, and that the character of the serum had little to do with them. Says *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette*, in a notice of the subject:

"His [Crevally's] experiments, in which he was assisted by Dr. Rougier, head of the Sydney Institute of Bacteriology, have been conducted on much the same lines as those of the French physicians, but as they were begun two years ago, Dr. Crevally was necessarily ignorant of the labors of his Parisian colleagues.

"In his paper he stated that he obtained his serum from a calf which, after the manner of the horse of the Frenchman, had been subjected to a long course of enforced drunkenness. At the outset Dr. Crevally was tempted to believe that he was on the right track. After two or three injections of the serum the most inveterate topers were disposed to forswear their tippling habits. Unhappily, they only persevered in this excellent resolve for a few days. Within a week their abhorrence of the bottle had disappeared, and they were drinking with a fresh zest that comes of temporary privation.

"After careful investigation Dr. Crevally wrote that he found himself forced to admit that the passing efficacy of his serum was solely due to the action of the imagination of his patients, who were under the influence of 'auto-suggestion,' a phenomenon well known to physicians. Even inoculation with water produced the same temporary results."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A RECENT number of *Pearson's Magazine* contains reproductions of photographs of faces of athletes at the moment of victory. "The photographs," says *Nature*, "are interesting to students of facial expressions, and a curious point revealed by them is that only in one case of the hundreds of photographs from which the selection was made is a pleasant expression upon the face of the winner."

"THE statement has been in general circulation," says *Popular Astronomy*, "that spectroscopic evidence of the rotation of Venus has at last been secured. The accuracy of measurement of rotation in the line of sight has for some time been adequate to the detection of the rotation of Venus if the period is as short as a day; in fact the persistent failure to find evidence of rotation has perhaps come to be regarded as evidence on the side of those who contend for a period of 225 days. If the planet rotates in a day, the velocity would be about a third of a mile per second. The effective velocity at time of superior conjunction would be two thirds of a mile per second, or as near conjunction as observations could be taken, perhaps half a mile per second; a quantity at present measurable. For the present the announcement of Belopolsky's results goes no further than the bare statement that a period of the planet's rotation is found to be short."

"THE deplorable food waste in our daily life is justly criticized, and chemical research and industry are doing their best in devising chemical foods," says *The Scientific American*. "The last few years have seen a number of artificial foods produced, but most of them are of no value to the poor. Chemists are becoming more and more anxious to find sources of nitrogenous foods. The artificial food industry is chiefly developed among the large concerns that supply dye-stuffs, and employ a number of research-chemists. 'Tropon' consists of one third animal and two thirds vegetable albumin. Another concern makes 'somatose,' which is an albuminose, and has also brought out the more economical 'tannin' and 'milk somatose,' which may become very important foods for the masses. A dye-works makes 'nutrose,' other concerns make 'plasmon,' 'eukasin,' 'sanose,' and 'sanatogen,' the latter being casein compounds with sodium or ammonium."

"IT will probably startle a good many persons to find, on the authority of a well-known statistician," says *The Medical Counselor*, "that, could the infants of a year be ranged in a line, in cradles, the cradles would extend round the globe. The same writer looks at the matter in a more picturesque light. He imagines the babies being carried past a given point in their mother's arms, one by one, and the procession being kept up night and day until the last hour in the twelve months had passed by. A sufficient liberal rate is allowed, but even in the going past at the rate of 20 a minute, 1,200 an hour, during the entire year, the reviewer at his post would only have seen the sixth part of the infantile host. In other words, the babe that had to be carried when the tramp began would be able to walk when but a mere fraction of its comrades had reached the reviewer's post, and when the year's supply of babies was drawing to a close there would be a rear-guard, not of infants, but of romping six-year-old boys and girls."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE "DEMOCRATIC CHRISTIANS" AND THE VATICAN.

THE attitude of the Roman Catholic Church toward the modern spirit of social liberalism known as Christian Democracy has for many years been a subject of deep interest and speculation both within and without the church. It could hardly be other than a matter of great significance to the whole of Christendom what position this great religious organism assumes upon this vital subject; and yet it has not been wholly clear what this attitude would be. During the past few years a party known as the Democratic Christians, of which in the earlier years of the century Chateaubriand, De Maistre, and Lamennais—eminently Catholic thinkers—were the precursors, has become prominent in almost all countries. The official attitude of the church toward this party is the subject of an article by an Italian writer, Prof. G. M. Fiamingo, in *The Open Court* (August). Upon the accession of Leo XIII. in 1878, says the writer, the Pope presented a benevolent attitude toward the representatives of advanced social views, and his encyclical *Rerum Novarum*, published a few years later, openly manifested his adherence to the principles of the Democratic Christians. Archbishop Ireland, whom Professor Fiamingo calls "the leader of the new Christian movement in the United States," at a conference held in Paris in 1892, said: "All hail to Leo XIII., the Pope of the century, so providentially at the head of the church in this great historical crisis. It seems as tho she had arrived at the supreme moment of her life. The schism between the church and the century was continually widening. She had been rejected and combated by governments, the people no longer confided in her. Social movements had perfected themselves without her consent; Catholics, alarmed and discouraged, raised isolation to a law, nay, almost a dogma. Then Leo spoke, Leo acted, Leo reigned. The church is launched upon the world, her presence is again felt everywhere, she enforces respect, she is listened to with an attention that is entirely new." In short, says the writer, the ideas of the Democratic Christians were accepted by Leo "as an expedient for propagating the Catholic faith," and in this he was reinforced by Cardinal Rampolla, the papal Secretary of State, who, it is well known, exercises a powerful sway at the Vatican.

But in Professor Fiamingo's opinion the earlier policy of the church has now been materially altered. Gradually, he says, the Christian Democrats showed more and more a leaning toward pure socialism; and the church, especially the Vatican, has become distrustful of the aims of this party. Says Professor Fiamingo:

"This is what has happened to Christian Democracy especially in the United States on account of the initiative taken by Monsignori Keane and Ireland. Christian Democrats leaned more and more toward socialistic theories, and it was owing only to the influence exercised in Rome by the United States that the works of Henry George were not placed upon the 'Index' and hence forbidden to be read by Catholics. Thus the works of Henry George are exempt, while publications of infinitely more temperate view figure upon the 'Index,' among others, as an example, the poems of Ada Negri, which, altho they were received with much favor and printed in thousands of copies, yet will never bring about a social revolution. . . . . .

"Two Catholic schools of thought are now found in every Catholic country, that of the conservative Catholics, to which almost all bishops belong, and a minority that upholds the Christian Democracy, encouraged by the attitude first assumed by the Vatican toward social questions. Dissensions and differences caused by the disparity of opinions between these two schools are not infrequent. All over the world Democratic Catholics are acting with greater boldness and decision, as, for the matter of that, do all young factions which have faith in their future and are emboldened by their first successes. Consequently it happens that not infrequently they rebel against episcopal mandates. Desirous to act on their own account, they refuse to acknowledge any other ecclesiastical hierarchy, save the supreme authority of the Vatican, which had deputed them to propagate the principles of Christian Democracy. . . . . .

"A painful impression was made lately in Vatican circles by the victory the Conservatives gained over the Radical Catholics in the Swiss Canton of Ticino. A fierce struggle has long waged between these Catholics and the Christian Democrats, who have also manifested a desire after autonomy and an intolerance toward their ecclesiastical superiors, which can be compared only to that demonstrated by the monks of the first eras of Christianity.

"In 1894 Leo XIII. issued a paternal invitation to the Christian denominations, exhorting them to return to the bosom of the Church. In so doing he abandoned for a moment the traditional exclusiveness of the Roman Church, giving instead full expression to his own merciful and conciliatory spirit. But in the latest encyclical on this theme that constitutes, as Leo XIII. himself says, 'a not inconsiderable part of his thoughts and anxieties,' the Vatican's hatred of change, the ideas of ecclesiastical hierarchy, of the supremacy and absolute superiority of the Church of Rome, have regained the upper hand. This means that since a few years that section of the clerical party which is most strictly conservative and exclusive is once more dominant in the Vatican and exercises a complete influence over the Pontiff. Democratic Catholics, by reason of the problems and questions which their doings excite among their coreligionists, may expect an early manifesto from Leo XIII. This is just now being foretold by undoubted signs. In the spirit and substance of this coming manifesto the mild and compassionate character of Leo XIII. will not appear. It will be superseded by Vatican opinions, wherefore the new words of the Pope will solemnly refute the program of the Christian Democrats put forth in the encyclical letter *De Conditione Opificum*, just as the tendency now dominant in the Vatican denies the principles of unity among the churches, proclaimed by Leo XIII. in 1894, and upon which such extravagant hopes had been based for the future of Catholicism and of Democratic Christianity."

RIVALRY OF RELIGIONS IN JAPAN.

THE recent rejection by the Japanese House of Peers of the government bill for the regulation of religions is not regarded as a final settlement of that subject; but the revelation that in progressive and freethinking Japan there is still, as in some European and American countries, an ultra-conservative religious party strong enough to block the progress of a government bill designed to bring about absolute religious equality before the law, has surprised both the Japanese and foreign observers. In reference to this bill, *The Orient* (Tokyo, vol. 4, No. 2), said to be the only English paper published in that country edited wholly by Japanese, says:

"The bill in question was regarded by many as a badly drafted and unsatisfactory measure, and this was no doubt one of the reasons of its defeat. But it is evident that a strenuous agitation set up by a conservative and narrow-minded section of Buddhists against it was most powerful in bringing it down. Defective as was the measure, the main object of the bill—namely, the placing of all religions on the same footing *vis-à-vis* the law—was approved by the press, Christians and progressive Buddhists. The West Hongwanji of Kyoto especially did much in favor of the bill by openly advocating it. The believers belonging to the East Hongwanji and others, however, did not like to have their religion placed on the same footing with foreign religions, and their champion, Rev. Shuntai Ishikawa, set up a strong opposition. It is even alleged that he spent half a million *yen* in bribing parliamentary members to vote against the bill. At any rate, the defeat of it means that there lurks in this country some powerful conservatism."

Twenty or thirty years ago the prospects of the Christian missions in Japan were brilliant, but in the opinion of many recent observers the same can not be said to-day. The Japanese mind,

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eminently analytic and rationalizing, after halting long in its examination of the ethical and religious systems which contend for supremacy in the extreme Orient, is apparently not convinced that Christianity possesses either transcendant superiority over other religions, or, from the supernatural standpoint, exclusive claims on human allegiance. According to the latest returns, there are to-day in Japan 120,963 enrolled Christians, made up of 53,924 Roman Catholics, 25,231 Greek Catholics, and 41,808 Protestants; or—allowing 100,000 more for their unenrolled children and dependents—less than half of one per cent. of the whole population of Japan. Partly owing to the fact that higher education in Japan has up to within a few years received its stimulus and to some extent its direction from Christian sources, this small body of native Christians has exerted an influence in public life considerably out of proportion to its size. The intelligent Buddhist and Shinto Japanese are shrewd and liberal-minded enough to put to the front the most competent men irrespectively of their religious creed, as the following from *The Independent* (August 2) will show:

"This comparatively small body [of Christians] has already furnished one cabinet minister, two justices of the supreme court, two speakers of the lower house (one twice elected), besides several vice-ministers of state, heads of bureaus, justices of the courts of appeals, etc. In the first diet, the speaker, the chairman of the committee of the whole, and eleven other members were Christians out of a total of 300 members, nearly nine times the normal proportion. In subsequent diets the proportion has never been less than four times the normal. In the present diet the speaker and thirteen other members are Christians, one of them elected in a strongly Buddhist district by a majority of five to one. In the executive committee of the great Liberal party last year two of the three members were Christians, and one of them this year is a Christian. In the army there are 155 Christian officers, or about three per cent.; of the three largest battle-ships, two are under the command of Christian captains. In the universities there are many Christian instructors and students. Six graduates of one of the best government colleges are now studying abroad, and five of them are Christians. Three of the great dailies of Tokyo are under the control of Christian men, and in several others Christians are at the heads of departments on the editorial staff. The most successful charitable institutions are under Christian leadership."

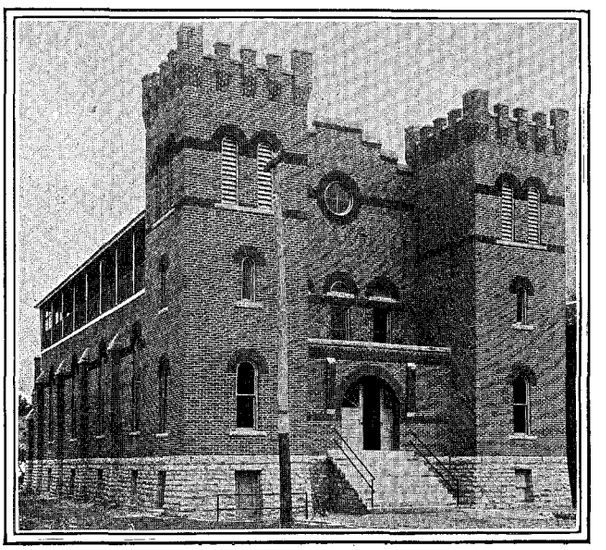
Presbyterian Creed Revision in France.—The National Protestant Church in France, which is of the Reformed or Calvinistic faith, has hitherto had two wings, the liberal and the orthodox. According to the well-known German paper, *Chronik der Christlichen Welt*, however, a third party, "the Independent Right," has now appeared, and is likely to make its influence felt in Protestant France. The new party advocates the acceptance of the Reformed Confession of Faith as a legal and historical document, but contends that no disciplinary use should be made of it, and that it should not be forced upon brethren whose consciences oppose its various damnatory and predestinarian clauses, as do the consciences of some of our American Presbyterian brethren in regard to the Westminster Confession. According, however, to *The Interior* (Presb., Chicago, July 19), this proposal by no means pleases the brethren who are grounded in the good old Calvinism of other days. Says *The Interior*:

"Professor Downergue, a conservative man, declares such a proposal is utterly subversive of the Confession, and means that in a national synod the faith of a majority and the doubts of a minority would have equal rights. The result is that with three groups disagreeing about the Confession, the Government will proceed, as it has done for thirty years, to withhold permission for the meeting of a Protestant National Synod. The only representative of all French Protestants is the 'Conférence fraternelle,' which at its last meeting, besides twelve members from the three groups of the national church, chose three other representatives, a Lutheran, a Free-Churchman, and a Methodist. These appointed three committees for work, one on social reform, a second on evangelistic work, including temperance and public morals, a third on the press."

A CHURCH WITH A ROOF-GARDEN.

AMONG the ecclesiastical edifices built during the past year, few approach in originality of design the new Central Christian Church now nearing completion in Columbus, Ind., and interest has been aroused concerning it even in the European press. Its plan—that of a roof-garden and church combined—is appropriately novel for the closing year of the century.

The church is substantially built, and contains three separate auditoriums. The first of these, the basement, is plastered, frescoed, and carpeted, and is to be used during the winter for Sunday-school and midweek meetings, and for socials. The main



THE NEW ROOF-GARDEN CHURCH AT COLUMBUS, IND.

auditorium, upon the ground floor, corresponds to the usual church auditorium, and will be used for the regular Sunday services in winter. The roof-garden, just above it, is seventy-five by fifty-three feet, with a "steamboat-decked" floor and a quarter-pitched roof supported by heavy wooden pillars. The sides are exposed, as in the ordinary roof-garden, but for protection there is a balustrade three and a half feet high, while just outside this is a wire screen reaching from floor to roof. This garden, which is reached by two stairways in the towers, is sufficiently large to hold comfortably one thousand people. It has a movable platform and is lighted by two large arc-lights. Potted plants, flowers, and palms will make the garden a fragrant bower. Here during the warm weather will be held all socials, musicals, evening prayer-meetings, and the Sunday preaching.

The conception and design of the church were wholly those of the pastor, the Rev. E. B. Widger, from whose account the foregoing details have been taken. Both pastor and congregation believed that the money spent upon this modern innovation in church architecture would be of more real service to religion than had it been expended upon a soaring steeple.

Famous Roman Catholic Astronomers.—When astronomy and the Roman Catholic Church are mentioned in the same breath the Protestant usually murmurs "Galileo"; and even the "liberal Catholic," as we know from Dr. Mivart, finds it not easy to forget the great Florentine. Another side of the church's relation to the heavenly science is brought out in *The Monitor* (Rom. Cath.). It says:

"From the earliest times illustrious Catholics were working in the field of astronomy. St. Bede [673–735 A.D.], Doctor of the Church, wrote a treatise on astronomy and was one of the first to teach that the shape of the earth was globular; that the ebb and

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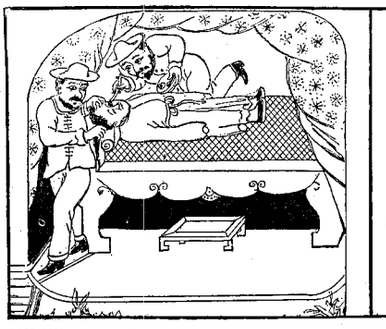
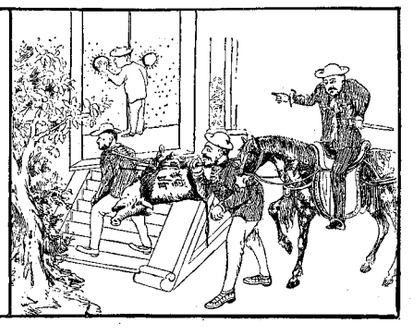
flow of the tides was due to the pull of the moon. He showed the true cause of the eclipse of the sun and moon, and condemned superstitious astronomy as false and pernicious. Abbot Alcuin showed that what were thought to be portentous and erratic movements of the planet Mars was its natural course, previously not understood. Pope Sylvester II., better known as the celebrated Gilberto, was a leading astronomer of his day. Albertus Magnus, the great Dominican theologian, before the invention of the telescope, taught that the Milky Way was a vast assemblage of stars, and that the figures of the moon were the ground-markings of its own surface. Copernicus was a monk, dedicated his great work to Pope Paul III., and published it at the earnest entreaty of his friend, Cardinal Schomberg. The first observation of a planet's transit across the sun's disk was made by the Abbé Gassendi. The first of the asteroids was discovered by the Abbé Piazzi. The great names of Clavius, Grimaldi, Boscovitch, Mayer De Vico, and La Caille are all Catholic priests.

"At the present moment the Catholic Church possesses more astronomical observatories than any country or government. Beginning with the Vatican Observatory at Rome, founded out of the private purse of Pope Leo XIII., they are found all over the world, even in such countries as China, Patagonia, and the Philippine Islands."



CHINESE ANTI-CHRISTIAN CARTOON: MISSIONARIES REPRESENTED AS GOUGING OUT THE EYES OF A CHINESE CONVERT.



CHINESE ANTI-CHRISTIAN CARTOON: FOREIGNERS CARRYING CHRISTIANITY TO THE DOOR OF CONFUCIUS, WHO WILL HAVE NOTHING OF IT.

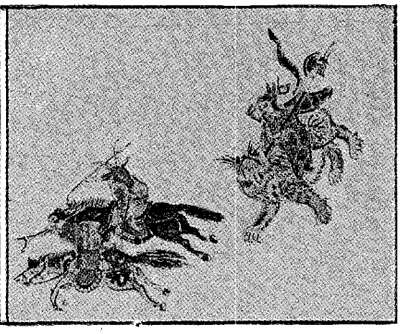
—From reproductions in *London Sketch.*

CHINESE ANTI-CHRISTIAN CARTOONS.

THE part played by anti-foreign cartoons in creating the present Chinese crisis is well understood. Everywhere throughout the empire these cartoons—some of them blasphemous, many of them grossly indecent—have been posted by the Boxers. In these cartoons all foreigners are represented as goats and all Christians as pigs. The predominance of the latter in most of the cartoons throws some light on the question as to how far a hatred of the missionaries, rather than of foreigners in general, is responsible for the present outbreak. The London *Sphere* (July 14), from which we reproduce two of the cartoons, says of them:

"SHOOTING THE HOG AND DECOLLATING THE GOATS."

The Christian is pierced through with arrows. The goat's neck is severed with one stroke of the knife. "Ask the beasts," says the legend, "if they still think of coming."



"THE IRON HALBERD SPLITTING UP HERESY."

This cartoon represents the attitude of the Immortal Genii in regard to the foreigner and his religion. The goat and the pig are seen in full flight in front of one of the Genii, who is riding on a panther.

—From reproductions in *The London Sphere.*

NATIVE CARTOONS ISSUED TO AROUSE NATIVES AGAINST FOREIGNERS.

"This class of literature is chiefly produced in Hunan, the great interior province of Southern China, which has a population of 21,000,000. The dissemination of these books is carried on not for the sake of making money, nor in answer to any popular demand, but at the mandate of certain individuals and associations, who employ agents to distribute them among the people and post them all over the country. This involves a very large expenditure of funds, which are supplied by the officials and the nobility. The attempt of the Chinese authorities to suppress these cartoons has been the veriest sham. Foreigners are charged with all sorts of revolting crimes in these pictures, which are intended to excite the imagination of ignorant people. The curious part about the particular cartoons reproduced here is that they issue from a province where Christianity, which is so blasphemously attacked, is least known. The book itself is called 'Heresy Exposed, in Respectful Obedience to the Sacred Edict.' The Sacred Edict was so called because it was written by two canonized emperors of the present dynasty, and it was a kind of paternal address from the throne issued in 1670 and in 1724. One of the most notable chapters in the Sacred Edict is called 'Death-Blow to Corrupt Doctrines,' and is probably one of the most anti-Christian pronouncements ever written."

DR. DE COSTA ON "THE CHAINED BIBLE."

SINCE his recent conversion from the Anglican to the Roman Catholic Church, Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa has shown his zeal for his new-found faith by extensive lecturing and writing. In *The Catholic World* (August), he returns to the subject which chiefly occasioned his change of belief—the relations of the Roman Catholic Church to the Bible. He writes in the present instance especially of the common assertion that the popular reading of the Bible is or has been opposed by the Roman Church, and says:

"The truth nevertheless remains that the first book printed on the invention of printing was the Bible, and that before Luther was born, 1483, fifty-eight editions of the Bible had been printed in Latin alone; and that prior to Luther's famous chained Bible, in 1507, one hundred and twenty-nine editions had appeared, thirty-eight of these being in the German tongue. In 1507 small and cheap pocket editions were in circulation. Protestants were even obliged to complain that Catholic countries were in advance of them in the printing and circulation of the Scriptures. The British Museum alone shows nearly thirty Catholic editions before Luther's Bible.

"No doubt that there was a chained Bible at Erfurt in 1507. Chained Bibles were found two hundred years later, as chained directories are seen to-day in hotels. The preface of the preLuther German Bibles stated that the book was 'for the use of unlettered simple folk, lay and spiritual.' They were quoted freely in sermons; and when Luther's edition appeared, Zwingle, a fellow reformer, charged Luther with changing and mutilating the Word of God, which was deliberately done in the King James translation, as the Revised edition now shows. Much of Luther's translation was plagiarized.

"The Bible was published in Rome before Luther was born, as well as in cities like Naples and Florence. The popes contributed to get the Bible into circulation. In France and Spain many editions appeared, and it is estimated that three hundred thousand Bibles were in circulation when Luther 'discovered

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the Bible in 1507. In 1311 Pope Clement had ordered the establishment of professorships for the study of the Sacred Word; and Pius VI., in 1778, congratulated the Archbishop of Florence on his success in placing the Scriptures in the hands of the people in their own tongue, as the Scriptures 'ought to be left open to every one.' The history of the popes is a history of Bible advancement. Adam Clarke, the celebrated Methodist commentator, declared that the Benedictine Calmet's was, 'without exception, the best commentary on the Sacred Writings ever published, either by Catholics or Protestants.'"

JERUSALEM AT THE CLOSE OF THE CENTURY.

JERUSALEM, the sacred city of the three great monotheistic religions, Christianity, Judaism, and Mohammedanism, offers such an abundance of interesting material in its recently marked growth, that the historical parallel between the city as it was at the beginning and as it is at the end of the century—lately printed in the *Bote aus Zion*, an excellent mission journal edited in the city of Jerusalem itself—makes profitable reading. We glean from this source the following particulars:

One hundred years ago there was not a single dwelling-house outside the city walls of Jerusalem. A few gardeners' hovels found there were unsafe, and as late as 1858 Pastor Schneller, the founder of the famous Syrian orphans' home in Jerusalem, was attacked and robbed in his own house, well within the city. On account of these depredations, watch-towers had been erected along the whole route to Jaffa, some of which are standing yet. The whole district surrounding the city was practically a desert. In the town itself many houses were empty or were used only as depositories for filth. There were even many plots in the city that were plowed for the cultivation of grain. The Christians at that time had no right to acquire property. They were allowed to enter the Church of the Holy Sepulchre only on the payment of an entrance fee. Pilgrims were few and far between. The religious societies in the city were systematically plundered. In the years 1812 and 1813 the Franciscans were compelled to pay thirteen million piasters ($520,000). Even in its official utterances, the Government designated the Christians as "dogs." A Mohammedan convert to Christianity was punished with death, and even since 1840 with the loss of political liberty. A change for the better was inaugurated in 1832, when Ibrahim Pasha took Palestine away from the Turks and annexed it to Egypt. Religious intolerance ceased and Christian missionaries were given freedom of action, and the Jews were allowed to build a second synagog.

A partial and temporary reaction set in when in 1840 Ibrahim was driven out; but the new conditions required recognition, and European consulates were established. The first consuls were, however, sadly curtailed in their liberties, and were not allowed to possess houses of their own. The famous Palestine authority, Dr. Tobler, wrote:

"About thirty years ago, when I first came to Jerusalem, there were no foreigners there except an American missionary, an Italian physician, two Germans, and one Frenchman; now what an abundance of Europeans! what capital! and what energy! A peaceful crusade has set in. Jerusalem must yet become ours."

It is interesting to hear old Jerusalemites describe the wonderful changes that have taken place in the sacred city, especially in the last few decades. It has enjoyed what may be called "a building boom." The erection of churches, cloisters, and mission-buildings by the various churches has been going on since 1848. At first the builders themselves and most of the building material had to be brought from abroad; but the natives soon learned the art, especially the Bethlehemites, who are now famous for their skill. The city has spread phenomenally outside of the wall in three directions, to the north, to the south, and to the west. The building activity would be greater still if the Jews had the privilege to immigrate as they wish. The suburban districts have quite a different appearance from that of the old city, and are thoroughly modern in style.

This growth has also changed the life in the city in many other ways. Since 1870, the gates of the city have not been closed during the night nor during the noon hour on Friday, when the Moslem faithful are assembled at prayer. No toll is now collected from those who enter. A Christian is now no longer forbidden to step upon the harem, that is, the old temple place. Since the Crimean war, new privileges have been granted to Christians of all churches, but not till 1866 was a band of pilgrims allowed to enter the Omar mosque—a privilege which had been accorded only to royal visitors from Europe, such as the Crown Prince of Prussia, later Emperor Frederick III. The growth of population has been extraordinary. Robinson estimated the population in the first third of the century at 12,000. The first census—so called, but not reliable—was taken in 1851, when 23,500 souls were reported. Now Jerusalem, according to the best authorities, contains 60,000 people. Naturally the authorities and the military are all Mohammedan; but the Jews are growing in number and influence in public life, especially through their management of trade and business. The Christians are the leaders in the aggressive intellectual and religious life of the city.

The influx of visitors is simply wonderful. Travelers by the thousands come, especially from Russia, France, Italy, Austria, Germany, England, and America. It is becoming as fashionable for Americans and Englishmen to go to Palestine now as it was years ago to visit Switzerland. Nor must we overlook the exceptional interest taken by the learned world in the Holy Land and the Sacred City. A scientific school for Palestine research has just been established by the Germans; the Americans have been engaged in archeological research; almost every inch of ground west of the Jordan has been surveyed by the British and others; and the multitude of books, pamphlets, brochures, etc., on the archeology, geography, history, and linguistics of the city and country is unequaled by those written about any other part of the world.

Life in the city is being modernized rapidly. Modern hotels with all modern improvements have followed the completion of the new railroad from Jaffa. Even the beer-hall is not wanting! Telegraph, telephone, and other inventions are all found in the city of David.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

AT the recent annual conferences of the Yorkshire Evangelical Union, it was stated that of the 18,432 clergy of the Church of England, 9,731 were active upholders of Ritualistic or Catholic principles. From 1888 to 1898, the number of ritualistic parishes, as given in "The Tourists' Church Guide," rose from 3,776 to 8,183.

THE western front of the Cathedral at Cologne, which is the second or third largest ecclesiastical structure in the world, has lately been entirely remodeled. This façade was erected in 1790, but was severely criticized for its blending of different schools of architecture. The cathedral itself was begun in 1387 on the site of a more ancient church.

THE recent dedication of a statue to Jonathan Edwards in Northampton, Mass., is the first public memorial of that worthy, and is due, curiously enough, to the efforts of an Englishman, an instructor in philosophy at Smith College, who was amazed that no memorial of the philosopher existed in his native land. European critics regard Edwards as the most solid and enduring American philosophical writer of the eighteenth century.

OWING to the difficulty of obtaining portraits and other immediate information relating to the missionaries of several religious bodies, the representation of some of them in the group of missionaries published week before last was not proportionate to the importance of their work. The omission of missionaries of the Baptists, Disciples, and Lutherans, and the small space given to the representatives of the very important Roman Catholic and Anglican missions is especially regretted.

DEAN FARRAR'S new book, "The Life of Lives," is meeting much severe criticism in England. Even so dispassionate an organ as *The Spectator* handles it roughly; and *The Church Times* finds in it "the same exuberant imagination, the same riot of words, the same incapacity for escaping from modern ideas" which, in the same critic's opinion, characterizes the Dean's earlier work. The Dean is a decided Broad Churchman, with evangelical tendencies derived from his Wesleyan ancestry. Among the unique reasons he gives for believing in the miraculous birth of Christ, the angelic melodies, and the bending magi, is that they are recorded by persons "far too feeble to have invented them."

BISHOP ANZER, Roman Catholic Vicar Apostolic of south Shan-Tung, is highly esteemed in Germany, when his important work in China is well understood. The bishop, who has been in Austria and Prussia for the past few months, and who is now hastening back to his diocese, gives a very different view of the Boxers from that commonly held. He says (as quoted in *The Ave Maria*, July 28): "In most newspapers I find them described as the lowest rabble. That is utter nonsense—I do not hesitate to say so, tho I have no reason to regard them with favor. Three years ago they murdered two of my missionaries, personal friends; at various times they have threatened my own life; yet love of justice compels me to contradict the current erroneous impressions concerning this political party. There are bad men among them, but there are also representatives of all the leading Chinese classes, learned men, mandarins, and other high officials."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

SOME APOLOGISTS FOR CHINA.

AMID the preparations for war, amid the somewhat premature discussion of how to divide the Chinese Dragon's skin, a "still small voice" is yet heard in Europe asking what right the white man has to disturb the yellow man in his home. With many, probably with the majority, the reply that superior civilization must prevail throughout the earth, and that inferior nations must advance or disappear, seems to give satisfaction. Others rest upon the answer that, whether or not the Chinese wanted the foreigners, the latter were admitted, and their death and the destruction of their property must be avenged. Others, however, have uneasy consciences still, and here and there an attempt is made to present the considerations in favor of China. The Manchester *Guardian*, for instance, refers to an article in the London *Times* by Captain Younghusband, who says that the Chinese have refused to come voluntarily within the comity of nations, and that the action of other nations is equivalent to saying, "Be my brother, or I slay you." Says *The Guardian* in reply:

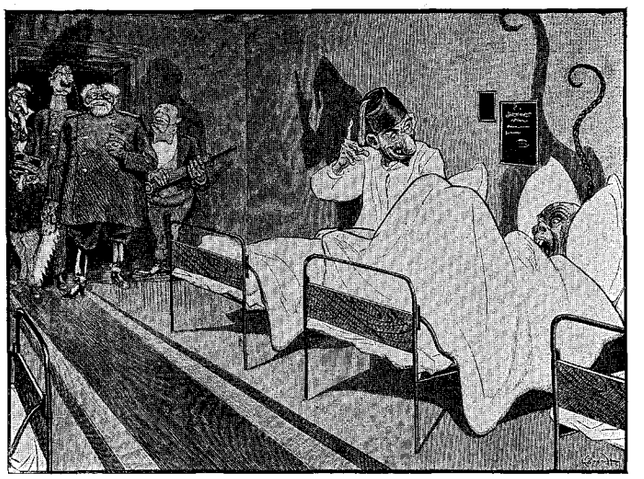
"This way of putting the case does not attract us. It conveys the false impression that we want to make the rest of the world open to China as well as making China open to the rest of the world. The electors of the United States, Canada, and Australia would stand no such thing, and we know it. As far as America and the British colonies want anything in the matter, they want to make the Chinese stay at home themselves and let us come into China at the same time. They feel that China and the Chinese ought to be more lived on by other people and live on other people less. . . . Of course all this has nothing to do with the question of retribution for the murder of foreigners. That is a thing for which states are bound to exact full satisfaction, whatever the relations between offender and sufferer in other respects.

THE GOLD OF THE EXPOSITION HAMPERS FRANCE, AND ENGLAND CAN NOT CLIMB THE CHINESE WALL AT ALL BECAUSE SHE HAS OVERLOADED HERSELF IN SOUTH AFRICA. —*Lustige Blätter.*

Whatever we do, let us keep that question distinct in our minds from the question of excuses or means for satisfying the general appetite of the civilized world for China's belongings. . . . The Chinese, it was argued by Sir Henry Parkes, the father of Australian Federation, 'are a superior set of people,' belonging 'to a nation of an old and deep rooted civilization. . . . We know how wonderful are their powers of imagination, their endurance, and their patient labor. It is for these qualities that I do not want them to come here.' We have here the figure of Australia beckoning China into the pale of civilization."

P. Nathan, writing in the *Nation* (Berlin), insists that the question of reciprocity, even the question of justice as between man and man, has nothing to do with the case. His argument runs as follows:

The passion of the Western world has been roused to fever heat by the stories, true and otherwise, of Chinese barbarism,



THE OLD "SICK MAN" TO THE NEW: "Don't look so scared, my friend, these doctors differ too much to end your life." —*Fliegende Blätter.*

and revenge appears to most of us a sufficient reason for invading China. The minority argue that there would not have been murders had not the whites forced their presence upon the Chinese. Now, it is not possible to deny that China has a high civilization of her own. King Hsien Ho, representing Confucianism at the World's Parliament of Religions in Chicago, said:

"Our religion well knows Heaven's will; it looks on all under Heaven as one family, great rulers as elder branches in their parents' clan, great ministers as chief officers of this clan, and the people at large, as brothers of the same parents; and it holds that all things should be enjoyed in common."

And it is well to bear in mind the following rules of great Chinese teachers:

"From the Emperor down to the common people the fundamental thing for all to do is to cultivate virtue."

"He who has no pity is not a man, he who has no sense of shame for wrong is not a man, he who has no yielding disposition is not a man, and he who has not the sense of right and wrong is not a man."

"Good actions are blessed with a hundred favors, evil actions are cursed with a hundred evils."

The Western nations can not point to better teachings, tho it may not be difficult to match them in the Bible. But even the history of the West shows the tremendous contradiction between religious doctrines and the conduct of those who—priests as well as laymen—hold such teaching sacred. It is very difficult for a logical-minded man to pass judgment upon such grounds. Only the orthodox of all religions and the jingoes of all nations need not hesitate to do so. The right of a nation to transmit progress to future generations is really based upon its moral and intellectual strength. "A disastrous war," says Montesquieu, "reveals more than the ill-luck of its generals. It shows the intellectual and moral capacity of a whole people." Through the medium of Japan, Europe has already tried her civilization on China. The civilization of her artillery and small-bore rifles? Nations which are warlike only would never have invented smokeless powder and small-bore guns. Inseparable from these are the modern sciences, and with them our modern life. The saying, "Might goes before right," is untrue when it is applied to the great historic developments of nations, when might is taken to denote mere brutal, physical strength. Might can be successful only when it is backed up by those higher moral and intellectual powers which alone insure success. It is then only that might insures healthy progress. We need not doubt that the Occident has these powers. When measured in this light, the supposed

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injustice of the initial settling of Europeans in China, and the barbarities to which it has now led, become mere incidents. What is really going on is the collision between two different forms of civilization.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A CONSTITUTIONAL WEAKNESS OF THE GERMANS.

IN contrast with many other peoples, notably the English, the Germans have long exhibited a disposition to give up their language and their national peculiarities when coming into contact with a national culture or a civilization of a different type. On this disposition, the Baltimore *Correspondenz* has this to say:

"The German has all along regarded that which is foreign as higher than that which is of his own land and people. This charge is hundreds of years old, and is well founded. Germans like Charlemagne, Conrad the Salier, old Barbarossa, Bismarck, who were conscious of the worth and value of that which is peculiar to the Germans, have always been the exception. For hundreds of years the Germans have been the pioneers in the world of thought and research; but this did not prevent them from expressing their thoughts in the language of other peoples. The Humanists wrote a beautiful Latin, but a horrible German. Even so recent a scholar as Alexander von Humboldt wrote the original of his 'Kosmos' in French, and what Frederick the Great thought of these matters and how he acted is only too well known. His works are in French. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, none of the scholars of the day retained their German names, with the notable exception of Luther. Proper names were constantly Latinized or turned into Greek. Even to the present day, after Germany has become a leading power on the Continent, this devotion to all that is non-German continues to flourish. Every college student knows his Iliad and his Æneid better than the 'Niebelungenlied,' and the magnificent 'Amelungenlied' of Simrock is scarcely known even to the student of literature. If Simrock had been a Frenchman or an Englishman, things would be different. The Germans are greater enthusiasts for the study of Shakespeare and Carlyle than the English themselves. Fifty years ago the German novel readers were fed almost exclusively on the long-winded writings of Walter Scott, while Sheffel's 'Ekkehard' was lying unknown as useless stuff in the cellars of a bankrupt bookdealer in Frankfort.

"As soon as some degenerate with any oddity of thought appears in France, or Russia, or Norway, the Germans enthusiastically welcome even their most insipid productions. What excitement the Norwegian Ibsen created only a few years ago; and still more the Russian Tolstoy. The 'Resurrection' of the latter is praised as a new revelation by the German writers, altho our better reason pronounces it a miserable production. We can only claim credit for having been the first to dare to say this publicly. Whoever is searching for the most lamentable contrast to a work like Kant's 'Critique' need only take up this effusion of Tolstoy.

"Even in business life, especially in industrial pursuits, the Germans are, notwithstanding their technical and practical superiority, still inclined to yield the superiority to foreigners. Only recently a manufacturer in Solingen was fined because he had introduced his goods in the market as Sheffield productions. This lack of German patriotism and of aggressiveness in employing the many superior qualities and acquirements of the Germans is a singular trait, and as an hereditary weakness will take the education of decades to eradicate."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Canadian Annexation and the Transvaal.—The idea of forcible annexation of Canada by the United States, when ever suggested heretofore by any American jingo paper, has evoked from the liberal press of Europe caustic references to "Yankee rapacity." To-day such an idea is treated, especially by the Holland press, which is still much worked up over the treatment the Transvaal has received, as one which Canada herself has gone far to justify. The *Rotterdamsche Courant*, for instance, thinks that the Canadians, by their attitude during the South African war, have lost all claims to consideration as the weaker nation, and the *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) asserts that the forcible annexation of Canada would be a small crime as compared with the destruction of the South African republics, seeing that the majority of Canadians are of Anglo-Saxon stock. It reasons this out as follows:

"The London *Spectator*, in trying to prove that the Boers were wrong when they defended their independence, out-Herods Herod. To lose one's independence is simply a blessing in disguise when the conqueror is Great Britain, thinks this most arrogant of cockneys, who says: 'We can only say that it seems to us that what is good enough for the people of Quebec and British Columbia, for the New Zealander and the Victorian, for the inhabitants of the Cape and of Natal, should be good enough for the people of the Free State and the Transvaal.'

"Whenever the United States annexes Canada, it will be fine reasoning for the imperial party in Washington to say: 'We can only declare that it seems to us that what is good enough for the people of Massachusetts and Illinois, for Boston, Chicago, and San Francisco, should be good enough for the people of Quebec, Toronto, and Montreal.'

"But let it be observed that the Dutch republicans in Africa would lose much more by being robbed of their freedom by the British than Canada would lose by being made one with the United States. The descendants of the Hollanders in South Africa are devoted to their flag, which to them is not merely 'a commercial asset.' . . . They want to be governed by men of their own kind and their own speech. The English national character is radically different from the Dutch."

THE POPULATION OF FRANCE AND THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

THE French Government can no longer blind itself to the fact that France, however great her energy, is losing ground among the nations because she is outstripped in the increase of population by her rivals. German writers have denied that the physical energy of the French is declining, and it is generally asserted by patriotic Frenchmen that the fecundity of the race is interfered with artificially. So alarmed have the people become that 150 members of the Senate demand the appointment of a committee of investigation, which is also to suggest remedies. In the motion adopted for this purpose, the Senators, according to the *Figaro* (Paris), set forth the following:

A century ago, about the time of the great revolution, France had 25,000,000 inhabitants; to-day, 38,000,000. During the same period, the population of Great Britain rose from 12,000,000 to 40,000,000, that of Germany from 15,000,000 to 55,000,000, of Russia from 25,000,000 to 100,000,000. Thus while France has increased 50 per cent., Great Britain has increased 240 per cent., Germany 270 per cent., Russia 300 per cent. Great Britain adds to her population 325,000 annually, Germany 500,000, France only 35,000.

The French language, which was formerly the most used, is now spoken by 60,000,000 people, German by 80,000,000, English by 120,000,000. England and Germany can spare from 300,000 to 400,000 emigrants annually, France only 16,000. In 1789, France, England, Germany, Austria, and Russia had together 97,000,000, of which France alone had one quarter. To-day France has only one eighth. England (Great Britain and Ireland) has a third more children born than France, which has only 2,000,000 less inhabitants. Yet in France the death-rate of infants is 16. per cent greater, and 150,000 French babies die before they are a year old.

That the French language is still spoken by more people proportionately than English, is due to the fact that the French endeavor to introduce it among the natives of their colonies, and in this they seem to be successful. In the British possessions the Government does little to encourage education among the natives with the sole exception of Egypt, where the prevalence of French

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necessitates a different policy. In the French colonies, especially in Algiers and Tunis, the French educational system is introduced for the benefit of the natives, and schools as good as in France are to be found wherever they can be planted. In Europe, French thought and French learning are not as predominant as of yore. In the *Revue Bleue* (Paris), Pierre Foucin points out that this is partly due to the principles instilled into other nations by the French themselves. He says:

"The situation has been changed very much in Europe since 1815. The nations, awakened by the French Revolution to a consciousness of their personality, have become attached more to their own languages and literature. They choose to speak German, Russian, Italian, etc., rather than French, as in the days of Frederick the Great and Catherine of Russia. Further, English as the language of trade and German as the language of science have spread everywhere. Moreover, French prestige was cruelly hurt in 1870. Yet the future of the French language is not unfavorable. A common medium for the interchange of thought is needed, and by many French is still preferred to its rivals. In Russia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Greece, Bohemia, Poland, Scandinavia, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, French is still the language of polite intercourse. Nor is the study of French really declining in Germany and England. . . . True, in the latter countries we must not expect friendship. French is the language of the enemy to the German and Englishman. He learns it for the purposes of rivalry; but for that very reason French remains the language studied by the élite, by the diplomats, men of literature, teachers, and men of the world."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NEW GERMAN AMERICAN COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT.

THE news that the United States has admitted Germany to the tariff reductions accorded to imports from France, Italy, and Portugal has been received with much satisfaction in German commercial circles. Not that the benefits granted to Germany are important, as German wines chiefly are affected; but the agreement is taken as an indication that both the American and the German governments are anxious to avoid a tariff war, and that a satisfactory commercial treaty may be forthcoming. The *Freisinnige Zeitung* (Berlin) says:

"The political importance of the agreement is much greater than its material value. Germany will receive the reductions of a tariff which grants certain favors to France, Portugal, and Italy. Germany has demanded these reductions under the most-favored-nation clause, but the United States at first refused to admit her claim. The belief, however, that German industrial produce will at once benefit by important tariff reductions is erroneous, as the Franco-American treaty has not yet been ratified. Until it has been ratified, we need not expect reductions."

The Agrarians are least satisfied. America, they contend, has thrown a sprat to catch a whale. "The upshot is," says the *Deutsche Tages-Zeitung*, "that Germany is to be weakened by granting reciprocity in the future commercial treaties, and that the special tariffs against her most important industries remain in force."

But if German sugar does not benefit by a reduction, neither will the German Government relax its restrictions on the importation of American meats. The Hamburg *Correspondent* says:

"The question of the sugar bounties has not been touched at all; neither has reference been made to the treatment accorded to American meat; and the question of the American insurance companies in Germany has also been left out of the negotiations, unless, as is probable, some separate understanding has been arrived at regarding these matters. But whatever may be the actual value of the agreement, an important step has been taken toward establishing the former pleasant commercial relations with the United States."

A writer in the *Nation* (Berlin) expresses himself to the following effect:

The dissatisfaction of the Agrarians is probably due to the fact that they really wish for a tariff war, in order to exclude American agricultural produce. But this would force Germany to follow the lead of the United States and France. In both these countries the aim is to exclude foreign goods by high, protective tariffs, and to obtain free entrance of their own produce into other countries. Both have been over-wise. Their systems can be copied. In Germany many people, even in industrial circles, begin to admire protective tariffs which exclude competition. It does not seem, however, that France and the United States are successful in their aims. They can exclude foreign goods, but they can not at the same time obtain free markets for their own in all other countries. France has been embroiled in a number of tariff wars which have been disastrous to her commerce. The United States is just warding off such struggles. Germany, as France in 1892 and the United States in 1897, is about to create a new tariff. It is to be hoped that she will continue to be moderate rather than to adopt a policy which necessitates the juggling with maximum and minimum tariffs.

It will be seen that the Germans are not inclined to flatter themselves that they have obtained important advantages. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) remarks that there is really little cause for congratulations, as the American Congress appears unwilling to ratify the Franco-American treaty. The paper hopes that this ratification will take place after the Presidential elections. *The Saturday Review* (London) credits Germany with having obtained an important victory over what it describes as the tendency of the United States to take all she can get and give nothing in return. That paper says:

"The German Government has scored a success in its diplomatic duel with the United States. After a very protracted discussion the latter have given way practically on all points. The terrible reprisals, which were to follow on the passage of the Meat Inspection Bill, appear to have been warily abandoned and the Americans have made up their minds not to jeopardize their German trade for the sake of resenting what was described as a most insulting measure. The whole matter was a business transaction in which as usual the United States endeavored by superior 'smartness' to obtain everything while yielding nothing in return. Germany had always interpreted the treaty of 1838 between America and Prussia, and taken over by the empire, as entitling each country to the most-favored-nation treatment. The United States took the characteristic line that they were so entitled but Germany was not, and that in return for special favors granted by France, or Italy, or Portugal, as the case might be, they might make with them special bargains which Germany could not claim under the treaty. This old familiar process of argument did not prove so acceptable to the shrewd negotiators of the Fatherland as it has frequently done elsewhere. The result is a sensible business arrangement satisfactory to both sides. This matter and its conclusion should not be without its instructive side for our own statesmen."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHERE IS THE CHINESE FLEET?

THE Hamburger *Nachrichten* has received from its Kiel correspondent the following article, suggesting that Ah Sin has another good card up his sleeve:

"While the naval forces of the European powers, the United States, and Japan are assembled in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, nothing is at present known as to the whereabouts of the Chinese fleet. Nevertheless, it is certain that not only the four torpedo cruisers captured by the allied fleet were before Taku, but that there was an entire Chinese squadron, which managed to escape northward. As, however, the fleet has not touched at any Russian or Japanese port, it is pretty certain to have proceeded to the southwest. But, as far as the outer world is concerned, it has vanished into thin air. Had there been any real concert among the allied powers, it is sure that the whereabouts of the Chinese fleet would have been regarded as a matter of paramount importance; for that fleet will be able, if properly handled, to make its presence felt in a way that will hamper and astonish the allies.

"The armored cruisers of the northern or Perjang squadron are admirably adapted for rapid work, for the four ships of the *Hai*

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class, which were built in the 'Vulcan' yard, are well equipped with modern quick-firing guns, and have a speed of from twenty-one to twenty-four knots. It is likely that the squadron which escaped from Taku consisted of the ships mentioned, for, with the exception of the two torpedo-cruisers, *Feiying* and *Feiting*, the northern Chinese fleet possessed no other ships. It is certainly possible that there were other squadrons in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li. The capture of the four torpedo-boat destroyers, *Haihoha*, *Hai-lung*, *Hai-ju*, and *Hai-chung* renders this possibility all the more probable, as they belonged to the southern fleet. About the present position of this southern fleet, as well as about those of Canton and Fuchau, nothing is known. . . .

"The various squadrons were intended for the defense of coast, harbors, and river mouths; but they are capable of doing much more. This remark applies particularly to the Fuchau squadron, which consists of two armored cruisers, eight unarmored cruisers of 2,000 tons, with a speed of from 14 to 15 knots, and two torpedo-boats. The last-named have a speed of 23 knots, but the machinery of one of them is not yet completed.

"The Canton squadron consists of 13 unarmored gunboats and 19 torpedo-boats, built partly at the 'Vulcan' and partly at the 'Schichau' yards.

"The capture of the four torpedo-boat destroyers, which have a speed of 32 to 35 knots, and were built at the Schichau yards, was a severe blow to the southern fleet, and has, in fact, practically crippled that fleet as far as offensive action is concerned. As the viceroy of the southern provinces lays such great stress on the order that the Chinese ports from Shanghai to Hongkong must not be visited by foreign war-ships, it is more than likely that in all speed and secrecy the remainder of the fleet is being gotten into the best possible condition, and it is just as likely that the other Chinese ships, of whose whereabouts nothing is known, are also in hiding there."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE ENGINEERING PROBLEM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

FOREIGN press comment upon American national character is generally the reverse of flattering, even when it appears in English publications. Yet even those journals which are most hostile in their criticism concede that Americans possess certain qualities which place them in some respects in the front rank of nations. Thus the London *Times*, commenting editorially upon some letters on American engineering competition, admits that the American is not only more attentive to his duties, but also more willing to put brains into his work. We summarize as follows:

It is difficult to realize without personal inquiry the danger which threatens English manufactures, especially the iron trades, from America. Americans continually visit Europe for observation and instruction, yet very few Englishmen visit the United States for that purpose. It is not in war alone that the people of this country cling to the comfortable belief that we shall "muddle through somehow." On the contrary, the phrase is as thoroughly characteristic of the mental attitude of the Briton as is "to-morrow" of that of the Spaniard. As a nation we really believe in muddling through, and are rather proud of ourselves for believing. There is a deep-seated feeling that it is un-English to attempt anything more, and that our dignity requires us to eschew that eagerness in organizing our forces and utilizing our opportunities which other nations do not blush to display. As a matter of fact, this feeling is not nearly so respectable as we fondly imagine. It is the product of intellectual laziness and false pride. Muddling is a thing to be ashamed of, and a thing which proper pride makes a man ashamed of, however successful he may be in its despite. But, even if muddling through were the noblest form of human effort and the only one worthy of a gentleman, the fact remains that it is becoming every day more unsuited to the actual condition of the world. We are not winning any great triumphs by muddling through, and with every decade that passes our triumphs will become more difficult to discover, unless we condescend to bring scientific method to bear upon our conduct of public and private affairs.

The statistics which tell us that, on the whole, England is not losing ground are often misleading. The United States has immensely the advantage in natural resources. Hence we must depend upon brain and enterprise. Yet we are far behind in scientific organization, in economy of effort, in the use of machinery, and in the training of workmen. The Americans demand workmen with brains instead of the mediocrity encouraged by English trade unions. The difference between English and American workmen is the difference between the mechanical discipline of our soldiers and the reliance upon individual training and intelligence which is now recognized as necessary in other armies. English workmen who go to America frequently find themselves very uncomfortable. They are required to show a mental alertness to which they are quite unused, and find it necessary to do their best, instead of conforming to the restrictive rules of the trade unions, which require them to do no better than the average of incompetency. In fact, our workmen are too much like their masters in thinking that what has done in the past will do very well in the future, and that the chief meaning of progress is to enable them to get along with even less effort than before.

The unwillingness of the conservative Briton to grant honors and rank to men who work with their hands seriously affects the British navy. An "engine-room watchkeeper" draws in *To-day* (London) a dark picture of the state of the engineer department of the navy. He says that the admiralty has been driven to various makeshifts to fill up its staff, and even so it has to be content with a smaller number of skilled officers than is really needed. The reason for this, it is said, lies in the want of such inducements as will draw the right kind of candidate into the engineering branch of the navy. A great ocean liner carries a relatively larger staff than a great warship in her engine-room; yet she is simpler, and is not nearly so much compelled to rely on her own resources.

The St. James's Gazette comments on this as follows:

"Unluckily it is one thing to say that more engineer officers are wanted, and another to supply the deficiency. The question whether we have not carried the introduction of machinery into warships to extravagant lengths is perhaps worth considering in this connection. At any rate, it would seem that if we reach a point when the skill required to manage our machinery can not be obtained in sufficient quantities, we shall then be compelled by want of the necessary man to dispense with some at least of the elaborate machinery. But apart from that there is the difficulty of recruiting the engineer staff of the navy as it is. We live in a very mechanical age, when the openings for the ingenuity of a clever engineer are many, and industry competes closely with the navy. Naval engineering is not yet one of those careers which are paid in honor, and to pay it in money at a rate which would outbid industry is not to be thought of. An engineer working for the market may find means to make a fortune. Of course, in the vast majority of cases he does not, but he always hopes he will."

In Germany, the naval engineer holds full officer's rank, and, tho he is debarred from the highest ranks, his pay is greatly superior to that of naval officers. We give below an excerpt from the *Buch der Marine* showing the relative rank held by German naval engineers:

	Naval.	*Army.*
Unteringenieur	Third Lieutenant.	Lieutenant.
Ingenieur	Second Lieutenant.	First Lieutenant.
Oberingenieur	First Lieutenant.	Captain.
Staff-Ingenieur	Commodore (Lieutenant Kapitän).	Major.
First-Class Staff-Ingenieur	Captain.	Lieutenant-Colonel.

The officers of the stoke room, etc., hold corresponding rank as ward-room officers.

THE Italian Government has lately forbidden street processions in Rome with the Sacrament of the Altar. *The Catholic Union and Times* (July 26), calling attention to the fact that the authorities sanction like processions in honor of Giordano Bruno, Garibaldi, and "such like rabid enemies of the church" remarks: "The impious fools! Do they think they can banish God from His own City, where the dust of His martyred millions make sacred every street in Rome? We say with reverence—He will see them damned first."

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consular Agent Harris, of Eibenstock, June 11, 1900, writes:

On the 13th of May, the first commercial school in Caucasia was opened. It has a curriculum which covers nine years. The institute has its own funds, which amount to $102,800. The merchants of Tiflis also contribute $7,000 annually to its support. The tuition costs $50 per capita each year. After completing the prescribed course in this commercial school, the student may be admitted without further examination to any of the technical universities. He is also fitted to obtain government employment, and has the further advantage of having to serve only one year in the army.

Consul-General Stowe writes from Cape Town, May 15, 1900:

Large numbers of slaughter stock have been arriving here from the Argentine Republic, but a recent occurrence may possibly prevent future shipments. A cargo of live cattle afflicted with the "foot-and-mouth disease," known as epizootic aphtha, was quarantined, but thirty-nine escaped, and after a hunt twenty-seven were shot. The cattle were wild, and, during the time which elapsed between their escape and their death, roamed over a large tract of country and mixed with herds of colonial cattle. It seems that there was a previous arrival of infected cattle, which were slaughtered on ship and some of the meat sent ashore. The governor of the colony has issued an order prohibiting the landing of cattle or sheep from the Argentine Republic and Uruguay at any port or place in the colony.

There is a good opening here for slaughter cattle, and Americans should try to secure a share of this trade.

Consul Fee writes from Bombay, May 15: Almost every mail brings me letters from American electric manufacturers and exporters asking for information and the names of agents to handle their productions. I would be glad to furnish these were they to be had in this consulate. In all India, Madras is the only city where electricity is used as a power for street railroads. Bombay's tramways are run by horse-power, and the city is lighted by gas. Electricity is used only in a limited way; in some of the better houses and bungalows and on an occasional fête or holiday, a public park may be lighted by a portable electric plant. The general merchant and dealer is not sufficiently acquainted with electric manufactures to make a successful agent, and besides, the demand for goods of this line is quite limited.

Bombay is an immense city, with land and sea shipping equal to the best. It has large commerce and trade and manufacturing interests. Its buildings are said to be the finest in India, and much wealth is centered here. The appalling density of its population and the exorbitant rates of rental must find relief in cheap and rapid electric transit. Electricity as motive power and light must come soon, and I hope our manufacturers and capital seeking new fields of profitable and safe investment will look well to this opportunity.

The Bombay tramway, an American company with head office in New York City, some time since applied to the municipality for the privilege of converting its power into electricity. This has not as yet been granted. The municipal commissioner, W. L. Harvey, has declared his intention of giving the city electric-lighting, and the matter is now open for bids and offers. For the information of those interested, I inclose a letter from the municipal commissioner and a copy of preliminary contract on the subject of electric lighting of Bombay. I might add that three or four local firms have tendered bids. These firms, I understand, are simply representatives of European capitalists and electric construction companies. I might further say that India possesses an inexhaustible supply of coal, and, while it is inferior to the Welsh coal, yet it is correspondingly cheaper, and considered very good for steam purposes. It sells at this port for from 13 to 15 rupees ($4.25 to $5.25) per ton, according to the quality.

The cost of transportation of electric supplies and apparatus from our shipping ports to Bombay could be greatly lessened by freighting in sailing-vessels around the Cape. This would avoid Suez Canal tolls, and, by judicious management in shipping, the extra time taken would not be felt. Under the Indian tariff code, a large proportion of an electric plant would enter duty free. Howev-

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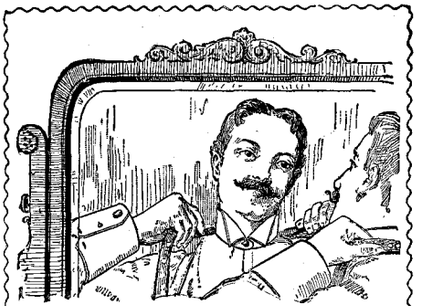

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er, the question of tariff would not figure in competition for the contract, as all companies are treated equally.

I wish to add that I will do all in my power to aid and further American interests, and would impress upon any company wishing to enter upon this field the absolute necessity of sending reliable agents to represent it.

Consul Listoe writes from Rotterdam, June 11, 1900:

As the reports sent out from this consulate have served to stimulate the trade in American lumber at Rotterdam, Messrs. J. C. and Th. H. Leijenaar, importers at this port, have commenced to publish a monthly lumber market report for distribution among their American customers and lumber manufacturers generally. I transmit the report dated June 1:

There is a pretty good tone prevailing in our market for American hard woods, and, the demand having been rather lively during the last months, stocks of logs as well as of lumber are very light, except of oak lumber 2 inches, which should not be shipped just now, except in really prime quality.

Quotations are for logs per 1,000 feet Scribner rule and for lumber per 1,000 feet board measure.

Walnut logs: None on spot and shipments are eagerly solicited. Good logs 16 inches and up to average 20 to 21 inches will obtain $90 to $100; to average 22 to 23 inches, $110 to $120, according to quality.

White-oak logs: All cleared and shipments 24 inches and up will realize $45 to $47.

Good whitewood logs are wanted and logs 28 inches and up will readily sell at $42 to $44.

Hickory logs of good quality and small brown heart are worth to-day $50; the demand, however, is limited.

Persimmon legs 10 inches and up will bring $16 per 2,240 pounds.

White-ash logs 14 inches and up, $44 to $45.

Gum logs: There are large stocks without buyers.

White-oak lumber, plain, 1 to 4 inches sells for $46 to $52; three-eighths, one-half, five-eighths, and three-fourths inch also in good demand.

White-oak stairsteps 1¾, 2, 2¼ inches by 11, 12, and 13 inches, $52 to $54.

White-oak strips 1¼ by 4, 5, and 6 inches, 8 to 16 feet long, $46 to $48.

White-oak parquetry strips are in small demand; 1 by 4, 5, 6 inches, $40.

Oak scantlings 3 by 3 inches, 3 by 4 inches, 4 by 4 inches, 8 to 16 feet long, $42 to $44.

Walnut lumber 1 inch, $106 to $108; 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2 inches, $110 to $115; 2¼ to 4 inches, $120 to $125.

Satin walnut lumber: All stocks cleared, and the demand is continually good; 1 inch, $41 to $42; 1¼ to 1½ inches, $42 to $43; 1¾ to 3 inches, $45 to $47.

Cottonwood lumber 1 inch, $28 to $29; 1¼ to 2 inches, $29 to $31; one-half and three-fourths of an inch is also in good demand.

Ash lumber 1 to 3 inches, $45 to $54.

Red cypress 1 to 2 inches, $37 to $39.

Pitch pine 1 to 4 inches by 11 inches and up, £13 to £13 10s.

YOU would like the lamp-chimneys that do not amuse themselves by popping at inconvenient times, wouldn't you?

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PERSONALS.

The Alcoholic Thermometer of the Far West.—"The first time I ever saw Theodore Roosevelt was back in the early '80's," said a man who used to live in the West. "I met him on a sleeping-car coming East from Wyoming, where he had been visiting his ranch on the edge of the bad lands. There were eight or ten passengers on the car, representing the usual wide variety of type to be found on the frontier, and I remember that Roosevelt easily took the lead in conversation. His versatility and the extent of his information were surprising, and there was a vein of quaint humor that ran through his talk and lent a certain sparkle to almost everything he said. Somebody remarked, for instance, that he had recently visited a new mining-camp in the Black Hills, and had to pay fifty cents for a drink of execrable whisky.

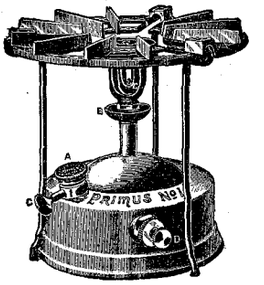
"'You can always determine a camp's age and stage of development by the price charged for drinks,' said Roosevelt, chuckling. 'Four-bit whisky means recent occupation, unsettled conditions, and the presence of one half-barrel which some fellow has brought over the trail on a burro. Two-bit whisky indicates that the regulation boom is on; that tender-feet are plenty, and that regular communication with the outside world has been established. The next drop to three for a half is not the sign of a slump, but merely shows that the first excitement has passed, and the town is getting down to what they call a business basis. Fifteen-cent drinks mean that the business basis is reached, courts have been established, a schoolhouse is being built, claim-jumping has become bad form, plug-hats are tolerated, and faro-banks have moved upstairs. Any further decline, however,' added Mr. Roosevelt, 'is a danger-signal. Two-for-a-quarter whisky is a sure sign of deterioration, and five-cent beer means that a stampede has set in for the next diggings. That's the way to read the alcoholic thermometer of the woolly West.'"—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

M. Pichon.—The Paris correspondent to the London *Truth* gives the following about M. Pichon, the French minister at Peking:

I can not reconcile myself to the oblivion into which M. and Mme. Pichon have already fallen. For years I used to see Pichon several times a week. He had one of those Roman faces that one sometimes sees at Nimes, wore spectacles, was a man of a cold, undemonstrative manner, with a head that warmed easily. His speech was under all circumstances straightforward. It might be reserved, but was sure to be truthful. The habit of listening to great doctors' diagnoses and clinical lectures gave him a clear, trenchant style. He had a good deal of natural dignity, was obliging, and did not enjoy being thanked for services he rendered. Pichon (*anglice*, little pitcher) began life as a medical student. His fate would have been different had he not been plucked at the degree examination. This disappointment took place when Radical republicanism was carrying all before it in Paris. *La Justice* was being started. Pichon applied for a place on the staff, was accepted, and became a successful candidate for that paper at the municipal elections.

The reform of hospitals and the system of poor relief was called for by him. As a medical student, he had seen how the poor suffer, and, apart from party politics, really felt for them. At Peking, he organized a dispensary in the legation to give medical relief, and often food, to the poor there. It was a pity that he did not stay longer at the Hôtel de Ville. *La Justice* hoisted him and M. Lanessan—now marine minister—M. Pelletan, with some other members of its staff, into Parliament. Pichon, there and in the paper, took up foreign affairs. I dare say he looked forward to becoming foreign minister, and was qualifying for the post. He often worried foreign ministers with interpolations about their relations with the Pope and with Catholic missions in the East. Spuller was bothered by him to suppress the French embassy to the Vatican. I remember Pichon attacking him for the support he gave to enterprising monsignors in China.

The Radical party collapsed under the obloquy



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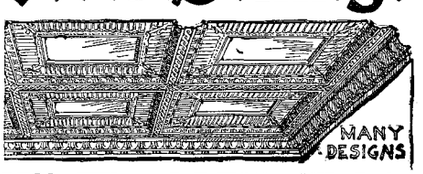

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of the Panama scandals. Pichon, who had never fingered a check, could not make up his mind to desert it or to go down with it. He was on good terms with the then foreign minister, who gave him the unenviable post of minister to Haiti. The prospect of living among negro republicans was not inviting. But the Haiti legation was a foot in the stirrup. He was soon promoted to Argentina, and then to China. For some time he showed in letters to friends intense anxiety for removal to some other capital. I was shown letters from him as they arrived. He did not state in detail the reason for his fears; but he owned to harrowing apprehension, and wanted to be out of a vortex of dangerous intrigues. The straightforward Pichon would have been no meet colleague for diplomats receiving instructions from Lobanoff and Muravieff. He saw that forces were being unloosed that could not be restrained if they once broke bounds. One communal insurrection was enough for him; he did not want to see a second.

Meanwhile, he and the other diplomats tried to drive away their fears by getting up sociable amusements. Most sincerely do I hope that M. Pichon and his excellent wife are not massacred. She was an excellent, unobtrusive person, absorbed in her *ménage*, when I knew them. They lived in the Ile St. Louis, in a quiet, honest, bourgeois way. Pichon was studious and conscientious in discharging his duties as journalist and deputy. His mother-in-law's single ground for complaint was that he was unambitious. He was a devoted son to Mme. Pichon Dollfus, his mother. She is now in her seventy-eighth year, and is beside herself with horror at events in Peking. Mme. Pichon's mother is not a less great sufferer. M. Delcassé does what he can to encourage them to hope. The first time I ever heard of that minister, and of M. Loubet, was from Pichon. Of the latter he said: "He is a thoroughly good and honest man. A more obliging neighbor does not exist."

One of Senator Hoar's Jokes.—Not long ago Senator Hoar, who is noted as an inveterate punster, was joined in the corridor of the capital by a former colleague in the Senate, and as they approached the entrance to the Senate chamber Mr. Hoar motioned his companion to pass in first. "After you," said the ex-senator, drawing back politely. "No, indeed," retorted Senator Hoar; "the X's always go before the wise."—*Springfield Republican.*

His Version.—Among the many stories told lately in connection with the late Duke of Argyll the following seems to have escaped repetition: A distinguished officer of the army called on the duke at Inverary Castle, and was told by the servant that he was not at home. "Where is he?" asked the officer. "He's awa'—awa'," was Donald's hesitating reply—"awa' washing himself." The duke was at a seaside watering-place.—*London Globe.*

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Sunday at the Zoo.—MR. MURPHY: "Excuse me, sorr; but can ye direct me to the goin' out intrance?"—*Punch.*

Hot-Weather Idiocies.—"That's cool," remarked Hoax, pointing to a cake of ice. "Yes," replied Joax, "but I've seen the ice-cooler."—*Philadelphia Record.*

His Winning Words.—SHE: "You are not perfect."

HE: "If I could always have you at my side, I'd be very near perfection."—*Syracuse Herald.*

On the Voyage to Paris.—FIRST PASSENGER: "Did you have breakfast, sir?"

SECOND PASSENGER: "Yes, for a while."—*Brooklyn Life.*

In the Nature of an Obstacle.—GUIDE: "This is Bunker Hill."

VISITING BRITON (also a golfist): "Ah! that was a bunker, to be sure!"—*Puck.*

A Poor Binding.—"My wife," boasted the happy young Benedick, "is an open book to me." "Mine, too," declared the old married man; "I can't shut her up."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Regrets.—A country paper has this personal item: "Those who know old Mr. Wilson of this place personally will regret to hear that he was assaulted in a brutal manner last week, but was not killed."—*Tit-Bits.*

Paying the Freight.—JOHNNY: "Paw, when a man expresses an opinion, can he collect express charges on it?"

PAW: "He can—if he is a lawyer."—*Baltimore American.*

Literal.—INVALID (to sympathizing caller): "My dear, I have lost nearly all my hair."

LITERAL CHILD: "I know where it is, mamma; I saw it in your dressing-table drawer."—*Harper's Bazar.*

What It Depended On.—PASSENGER: "Guard, have I time to say good-by to my wife at the barrier?"

GUARD: "I don't know, sir. How long have you been married?"—*Glasgow Evening Times.*

He Often Does.—MURIEL: "Your brother proposed to me during the service in church last evening."

ZOE: "You mustn't mind him. He often talks in his sleep."—*Smart Set.*

His Definition.—TOMMY: "Paw, why do they call a man that has an office a statesman?"

MR. FIGG: "I think it is because he always 'states' things in the newspapers, instead of saying them like a common man."—*Indianapolis Press.*

His Business.—"—Aren't you ashamed to be an object of charity?" exclaimed the pedestrian. "I

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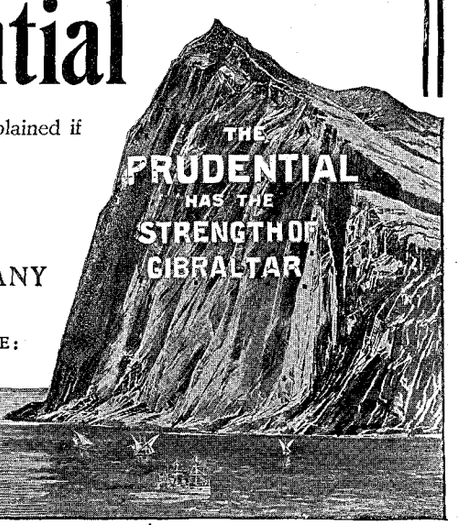

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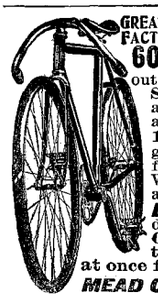

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ain't no object of charity," replied Meandering Mike, indignantly. "I'm a great moral an' civilizin' influence. I am a promoter of philanthropy."—*Washington Star.*

Jealous of His Prerogative.—MANAGER: "What do you mean by using such language?" Are you the manager here, or am I!"

EMPLOYEE: "I know I'm not the manager."

MANAGER: "Very well, then; if you're not the manager, why do you talk like an idiot?"—*Tit-Bits.*

A Rural Philosopher.—"Si," yelled the neighbor from the road, "your wife has jist run off with Bill Johnson." "She hez, hez she?" answered the farmer in the field; "wall, Bill allays wuz a borrerin' trouble. Git ap there!"—*Indianapolis Press.*

Taking the Census.—JONES: "Great Scott! has that man been in an explosion or a railroad wreck?"

BROWN: "Neither. He's a census enumerator who showed up a smaller population in his town than it had ten years ago."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Sign of Bravery.—"Women often show more fortitude than men," remarked the thoughtful man; "they are the brave ones, after all." "You are right," answered Mr. Meekton, "perfectly right. Why, I once knew a woman who stood up in a debate and told Henrietta she was mistaken!"—*Washington Star.*

Her Complaint.—MRS. SHORT: "Oh, dear, I do wish we were rich. Just think of the good we could do if we only had lots of money."

MR. SHORT: "True, my dear; but we can do a great deal of good in a quiet way now."

MRS. SHORT: "Yes, of course—but no one will ever hear of it."—*Chicago News.*

A Good Backing.—"I," said the gentleman who had fairly prospered, "am amply proud of the fact that I took 'Get thee behind me, Satan' as my motto when I began business life." "There is nothing," said the second gentleman, who had measured business wits with the first gentleman, "like having good backing."—*Indianapolis Press.*

One Point Gained.—"Well," said Mrs. Sirius Barker, with characteristic cynicism, "I'm glad they draw the line in this feminine determination to usurp the place of men in modern civilization." "What do you mean?" "I note that there is no movement afoot to have the wives stay in town during the summer and earn money so as to send their husbands to the seashore."—*Washington Star.*

How He Got Out of It.—JIGGER: "I was polite enough to compliment Calendar upon his new book; but he didn't know enough to let it go at that. He had to ask me if I had read it. Not much tact in Calendar."

BAGLEY: "And what did you say when he asked you that?"

JIGGER: "Oh, I turned it off by saying no, I hadn't read the book; that I was thinking of the binding when I spoke of it."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Soft Answer.—Speaking of the soft answer which turns away wrath, a little Irish boy in the local school was recently reproved by his teacher for some misdoing, "I saw you do it, Jerry," said the teacher. "Yes," replied the lad, "I tells them there ain't much you don't see wid them purty black eyes of yours."—*Muscotah Record.*

Caught.—An English officer in Malta stopped, in riding, to ask a native the way. He was answered by a shrug of the shoulders and a "No speak English." "You're a fool, then," said the officer. But the man knew enough English to ask: "Do you understand Maltese?" "No." "Do you know Arabic?" "No." "Do you know Italian?" "No." "Do you know Greek?" "No." "Then you four fools. I only one!"—*New York Tribune.*

A Good Cause.—After Sunday-school little Ned and his younger cousin, Horton, were permitted to play in the yard on condition that they would be very good and quiet. They had not been out long when Ned's mother heard loud screams. Upon investigating the cause, she found her small son sitting on his cousin, pounding him vigorously in spite of Horton's pitiful wails. "Well, mamma," Ned explained, "I wanted to teach him the Golden Rule, and he said he wouldn't learn it."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Census Episode.—After the census man had jotted down the answers to the preceding questions, he asked: "Do you speak the English language?" "Say," replied the "gent" who was under examination, "what kind of a spiel is this your'e uncorkin' on me, anyway? Me speak the English language? Well, my boy, if you think I'm talkin' Choctaw to you now you're up against one of the emptiest propositions that ever come down the pike. Say, if the man that invented the English language could hear me spiel on my larynx he'd holler for help, and that's no josh, neither. You don't hafter have no translator to git my meanin' into your headpiece do you, huh? Me talk English! Old man, if I'm trowin' anything else into you right now, you give me a map of it on a roller, will you?"—*Chicago Times-Herald.*

Precautions.—I used to know a nervous man, who feared that he'd be robbed. Immense precautions did he use, yet with that terror throbbed. He thought thieves might take anything—his folks, his goods, his life—so when he went away from home he always wired his wife. He pursed his lips to keep them safe, he used to hide his son; he always kept his books well bound: he liked tied games alone. Of course he'd lashes on his eyes, and as it sometimes rains, he took in all the shows each night. His argument had chains. He wouldn't buy a chainless wheel, altho the neighbors laughed; and when he died he left a wish they'd sink his marble shaft.—*Yale Record.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

August 6.—A seven and one-half hours' battle took place between the allied forces and Chinese eight miles from Tien-Tsin on Sunday; the Chinese retreated, but 1,200 foreign troops out of 16,000 were killed and wounded.

The French consul at Chung-King telegraphs, under date of August 3, that the situation is becoming more serious in the Upper Kiang Tse. The English consul has left, with the custom-house staff, and the French consul intends to leave, with his Japanese colleague.

Further Russian victories are reported from the Amur district.

August 7.—It is reported by wire to the Japanese consul at Shanghai that the ministers in Peking were safe on August 1, but that an attack was expected, and that only twenty-five

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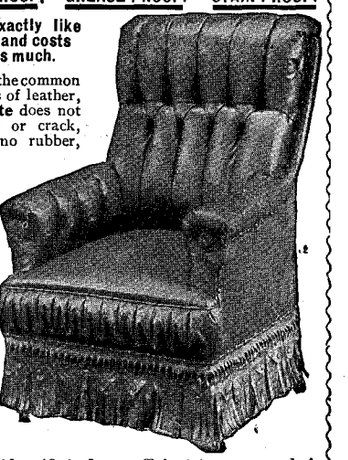
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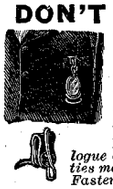
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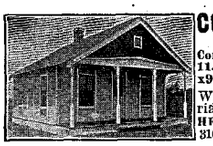
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rounds of ammunition and six days' provisions for each man remained.

August 8.—Sir Claude Macdonald sends a cipher despatch, dated August 3, saying that the rifle fire on the Legation has continued since July 16, the casualties being 60 killed and 110 wounded.

Admiral Bruce sends a message describing the advance of the allies from Tien-Tsin, and a battle two miles from the city.

It is reported that Field-Marshal Count von Waldersee has been appointed commander-in-chief of the allied forces.

A message insisting on entire compliance with President McKinley's demands is handed by Acting Secretary Adee to Minister Wu.

August 9.—Messages from the envoys are received at the French, Berlin, and Austrian foreign offices.

Yang-Tsun, an important stragetic position, is captured.

A force of Cossacks, sent by Russians to clear the Chinese from the right bank of the Aigun, captures a Chinese general and 63 men.

August 10.—The Belgian Foreign Office receives a message from Peking saying that Li Hung Chang has been appointed a minister with full powers to arrange peace.

Two Russian victories are reported; one at Haichow, and one north of the Amur River.

A message from Minister Conger is received at the State Department, and a reply is sent to him approving his course in refusing to leave Peking with a Chinese escort.

August 11.—A St. Petersburg despatch says that the Czar has given his permission to his envoy to leave Peking under a Chinese guard.

Minister Conger cables that the situation is desperate, but the legations would hold out indefinitely.

August 12.—The French Government refuses to allow its representative to leave Peking under Chinese escort.

Great Britain, the United States and Japan have approved the appointment of Field-Marshal Count von Waldersee as commander-in-chief of the allied forces; the United States and Japan unreservedly, Great Britain on condition that the other powers agree.

SOUTH AFRICA.

August 6.—It is reported from Pretoria that Lord Kitchener is tightening the cordon around General De Wet and Mr. Steyn.

August 7.—Lord Roberts reports the capture of Harrismith by General MacDonald, and also that it was probable that the garrison on Elands River had been relieved.

August 8.—Lord Roberts reports that he fears the garrison at Elands River has been captured.

General Sir Charles Warren sails from Cape Town for England.

The Boer delegates arrive in Berlin.

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August 10.—It is reported that Lord Methuen has checked the march of General De Wet.

August 11.—Lord Roberts speaks in contemptuous terms of a Boer plot, and adds that Buller, Rundle, and Hunter have made successful moves.

August 12.—Lord Roberts reports that the Boers are fleeing in front of Kitchener's and Methuen's forces.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

August 6.—The Japanese Foreign Office announces that the Government of Japan has prohibited all emigration of Japanese laborers to the United States and Canada.

Telephonic communications between German and French cities are opened.

August 9.—Sir Francis R. Plunkett has been appointed British ambassador at Vienna, and Sir Henry M. Durand to a similar post at Madrid.

Wilhelm Liebknecht, the well-known Socialist speaker, and editor of the *Vorwarts*, dies in Berlin.

August 8.—Count Lamsdorff, who was recently placed at the head of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed permanent foreign minister.

August 9.—King Humbert of Italy was buried with great pomp and ceremony in Rome.

August 10.—Lord Russell, Chief-Justice of England, dies in London.

August 11.—King Victor Emmanuel III. takes the oath in the presence of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

August 12.—*Philippines:* General MacArthur reports the surrender of Colonel Grossa, with 13 officers and 169 men, to Colonel Freeman, Twenty-fourth Infantry, near Tayung.

Domestic.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN:

August 6.—The Alabama election results in the choice of William J. Sanford (Dem.) as governor, and an almost unanimously Democratic legislature. The legislature will take steps for limiting the suffrage.

August 7.—Ex-Congressman Charles H. Towne declines the nomination for Vice-President made by the Populist National Convention at Sioux Falls.

August 8.—William Jennings Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President, are formally notified of their nominations by the Kansas City Convention, at Indianapolis.

The Wisconsin Republicans, at their state convention in Milwaukee, nominate ex-Congressman Robert M. La Follette for governor.

August 10.—The Texas Democrats at Waco nominate a state ticket headed by J. D. Sayers for governor.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

August 6.—The count of the population of Buffalo, New York, just completed, is 352,219; in 1890, it was 255,664; the increase is 7.77 per cent.

August 8.—The population of Providence, R. I., according to recent census reports, is 175,597; in 1890 it was 132,146; the increase is 32.88 per cent.

The India Famine Relief Fund, contributed to by persons all over the country, has reached $200,020.

August 10.—General Wood starts on a tour of the provinces of Cuba to urge that capable men be sent to the constitutional convention.

August 11.—A great heat wave causes many prostrations and deaths.

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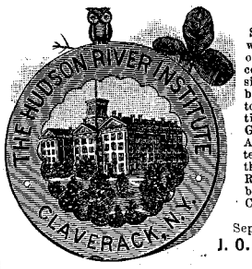

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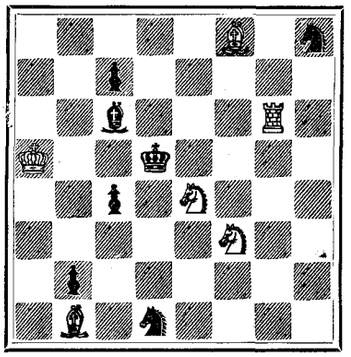
Problem 494.

By JAMES TELFORD.

Black—Seven Pieces.



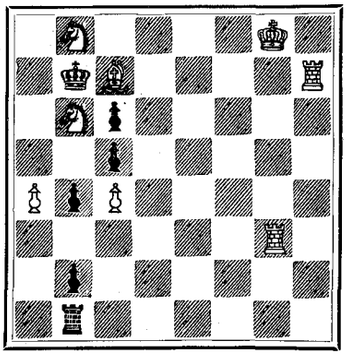
White—Six Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 495.

Contributed by W. A. SHINKMAN.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 489.

Key-move, Q—Kt 6.

No. 490.

1. R—B 4 / K—Kt 4	2. Q—R 4 ch! / K x Q	3. Kt—B 3, mates
	2. ..... / K—R 3	3. Kt—Kt 4, mate
1. ..... / B—B 3	2. Kt—B 5 ch / K—Kt 4	3. Q—Kt 4, mate
	2. ..... / P x Kt	3. Q x Kt, mate
1. ..... / P x R	2. Kt—B 5 ch / K—Kt 4	3. Kt x Q P, mate
	2. ..... / P x Kt	3. Q x Kt, mate

Other variations depend on those given.

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; J. D. Leduc, Ste. Scholastique, Can.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; W. B. Miller, Calmar, Ia.; B. J. Richmond, Cumberland, Md.; Dr. R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; M. Stivers, Greensboro, N. C.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.

489 (only): F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; Dr. T. H. Faulkner, Kingston, N. C.; F. F. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; O. S. Veerhoff, Washington, D.C.; Dr. H. L. Hibbard, Kansas City, Mo. Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; "Merope," Cincinnati.

Comments (489): "Well bred, by Theodor Breede" —I. W. B.; "Neat"—C. R. O.; "An average smart two-er"—F. H. J.; "Very clumsy, and hardly worthy a place in THE DIGEST"—M. M.; "Quite neat, but very easy"—W. W.; "A good one"—J. G. L.; "A beautiful composition"—F. S. F.

(490): "A complex lock, with a well-turned key" —I. W. B.; "Key good, and otherwise fine"—C. R. O.; "Of more than ordinary merit, with obscure key"—F. H. J.; "Really, very fine"—M. M.; "Not as easy as it looks"—W. W.; "Superb; deserves first prize"—J. G. L.; "Key very skilfully hidden" —J. D. L.; "Very ingenious; a deep and difficult key"—B. A. R.

In addition to those reported, O. S. V., H. L. H., and G. B. Morrison, College View, Neb., got 487; M. Brown, Austin, Tex., 486; R. B. Lockwood, Paris, France, 483.

We are under very great obligations to Mr. Courtenay Lemon, of New York City, for his kindness in acting as the Judge in the Dalton Prize Competition.

The "Flukes" of Masters.

In the late Paris Tournament, Didier, who had an even game against Pillsbury, left his Queen *en prise* with Burn; this same Frenchman had far and away the best of it, but overlooked a mate on the move. Now comes Showalter with a "fluke" which not only loses him the Rook, but brings about a mate.

Petroff's Defense.

MAROCZY. *White.*	SHOWALTER. *Black.*	MAROCZY. *White.*	SHOWALTER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	10 P x Kt	P x P
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3	11 P x B	B—K 3
3 P—Q 4	Kt x P	12 B x B	P x B
4 B—Q 3	P—Q 4	13 Q—Kt 3	Q—B sq
5 Kt x P	B—Q 3	14 B—R 3	P—B 4
6 Castles	Castles	15 Q R-Q sq	P—Q Kt 3
7 P—Q B 4	P—Q B 3	16 R—Q 6	R—K sq
8 Kt—Q B 3	B x Kt	17 Q—R 4	Q—R 3
9 P x B	Kt x Kt	18 Q x R, mate.	

The Composite Game.

Ruy Lopez.

White.	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—K B 3
4 Castles	Kt x P
5 P—Q 4	P—Q 4
6 Q—K 2	P x P
7 B—K Kt 5	B—K 2
8 B x B	Q x B
9 Kt x P	B—Q 2
10 B x Kt	BxB
11 P—KB 3	

The Rev. C. I. Taylor, Linden, Mich., sent Black's 10th move, which, of course, was better than P x B. Dr. H. P. Chase, also a resident of Linden, in sending White's 11th move, says: "The peculiar conditions show for themselves."

Something Strange.

The game given below was played by correspondence by two members of the Iowa Chess-Association. The winner informs us that he played one of Morphy's games, and, therefore, is not entitled to any originality. The fact that his opponent, a strong player, who had never seen the game, followed the same line of play, proves that the correct defense is not easy to find.

White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	11 B x B P	B—K 2
2 P—K B 4	P x P	12 Kt—B 3	P—B 3
3 Kt—B 3	P—Kt 4	13 Q R-K sq	P—Q 4
4 B—B 4	P—Kt 5	14 Kt x P	P x Kt
5 Castles	P x Kt	15 Q—R 5 ch	Q—Kt 3
6 Q x P	Q—B 3	16 B-R 6 dis. ch	Kt—B 3
7 P—K 5	Q x P	17 R x Kt ch	K x R
8 B x P ch	K x B	18 Q—K 5 ch	Resigns.
9 P—Q 4	Q x P ch		
10 B—K 3	Q—B 3		

Games from the Paris Tournament.

MARSHALL GETS THE BEST OF PILLSBURY.

Petroff's Defense.

PILLSBURY. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*	PILLSBURY. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	16 K—Kt 3	Q x B
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3	17 K x B	R—K 7!
3 P—Q 4	P—Q 4 (a)	18 K—R 3 (g)	Kt—Q 2 (h)
4 P x Q P (b)	P x P	19 R—B sq	P—K R 4
5 B—Q B 4	B—Kt 5 ch	20 Q—B 2	Kt—B 4
6 P—B 3	Q—K 2 ch	21 P—Kt 3 (i)	P—K Kt 4 (k)
7 B—K 2 (c)	P x P	22 P—Kt 4 (l)	R x Kt (Q 2)
8 P x P	B—Q B 4	23 Q x Q	R x Q
9 Castles	Castles	24 R B 3 (m)	P—B 4
10 P—B 4	R—K sq	25 K—Kt 2	B P x P
11 B—Q 3	B—K Kt 5	26 Kt x P	R Q 7 ch
12 B-Kt 2 (d)	Kt—K 5 (e)	27 K—Kt 3	R x B
13 Q Kt—Q 2 (f)	Kt x P!	28 P—K R 3	R—K B sq
14 R x Kt	B x R ch	29 P x P	P x P
15 K x B	Q—K 6 ch	30 K x P	R (B sq)—B 7
		Resigns	

Notes from The Evening Post, New York.

(a) Avoiding all complications arising from P x P.

(b) After 4 Kt x P, Kt x P; 5 B—Q 3, B—Q 3; 6 Q—Kt 2, White stands slightly better. Pillsbury probably selected this combination because he was loath to give his opponent a chance for an early exchange of Queens.

(c) To interpose the Queen would be more natural, but White seems determined to evade a Draw.

(d) He can not dispute the King's file by R—K sq, for Black after exchanging Queens and Rooks would win by B—Q 5. White's best move at this juncture seems to be Q Kt—Q 2.

(e) Black has a good position if 13 B x Kt, Q x B; 14 Q Kt—Q 2, Q—Q 6, and White must offer the exchange of Queens by Q—Kt 3. Black also threatens to effect a series of exchanges beginning with Kt—Kt 5. It seems that White should not have tried any longer to avert a Draw.

(f) A blunder pure and simple. Kt—B 3 instead would preserve equality.

(g) P—Kt 3 or K—Kt 3 would lose even more speedily on account of the rejoinder Q—Kt 3 ch.

(h) So far the younger master has played in fine style, but here he goes amiss. 18.., P—K R 4 would force the issue directly. White can only avert the threatened mate by Q—Q Kt sq., whereupon Black wins a piece by R x Kt, remaining with exchange and Pawn ahead.

(i) 21 Q x Q, Kt x Q; 22 R—Q Kt sq, Kt—B 5 ch; 23 K—Kt 3, Kt x P would lose another Pawn, but offer more chances of resistance.

(k) This excellent move wins a piece by force.

(l) From Scylla into Charybdis. P—Kt 5 ch is averted, but the Kt lost, nevertheless.

(m) If R—K B sq., then 24.., P—K B 4. White ought to resign with good grace.

Reichelm, in *The Times*, Philadelphia, has this note on Black's 13th move: "This beautiful sacrifice must have been a great surprise to the American Champion. It is true he wins some material; but the position is against him."

A COSTLY GAME.

Played in the final round, 1,000 francs for Marshall depended on the result. By winning it, he would have been second.

Petroff's Defense.

MAROCZY. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*	MAROCZY. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	27 B—Q 7	R—Q sq
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3	28 B—K B 6	R—R sq
3 P—Q 4	Kt x P	29 P—B 5	R—Kt sq
4 B—Q 3	P—Q 4	30 B—Q 4	K—K 2
5 Kt x P	B—Q 3	31 B x P	R—Kt sq ch
6 Castles	Castles	32 K—B 2	R—B 5 ch
7 P—Q B 4	P—Q B 3	33 K—K 3	R—Q B 5
8 Kt—Q B 3	Kt x Kt	34 P—B 6 ch	K x P
9 P x Kt	B x Kt	35 B—Q 4 ch	K—K 2
10 P x B	P x P	36 B—Kt 5	R(B 5)—B sq
11 B x P	Q x Q	37 K—B 3	R—Kt 3
12 R x Q	B—R 4	38 B—Q 3	R—Q 3
13 B—K 3	R—K sq	39 R-K sq ch	R—K 3
14 P—B 4	Kt—Q 2	40 R-Q Kt sq	R—B 2
15 P—K 6	B x P	41 B x P	R—K R 3
16 B x B	Kt—B 3	42 B—K B 5	R—R 4
17 B—Kt 3	R—K 5	43 B—Kt 4	R—Q R 4
18 B—Q 6	Q R—K sq	44 R—Kt 2	P—B 4
19 B—K 5	Kt—Q 4	45 B—R 3	K—Q 3
20 R x Kt	P x R	46 R-Kt 6 ch	K—K 2
21 B x P	R—K 7	47 R—K R 6	R—B sq
22 R—Q sq	P—K Kt 4	48 K—B 4	P—Kt 3
23 P—Kt 3	P x P	49 R x P	R—R 5
24 P x P	K—B sq	50 K x P	R x R P
25 B—B 4	R—K 5	51 P—B 6 ch	K—K sq
26 B—Kt 5	R—B sq	52 K—Kt 6	Resigns.

This game is especially interesting as an illustration of miscalculation. Black's 14th move is nothing less than a blunder, for he loses a piece. Evidently, he did not see White's 15 P—K 6.

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